THE CAMPUS

Entered as second class matter at Middlebury, Vt. 05733 Published weekly at Proctor Hall, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt

Vol. LXVI MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1971 No. 11

KSU's Taylor Hall. Shooting of students by state troops occured in back of this buildihg. Three students were killed in the parking lot at upper left, one behind this building. The Guards fired from back corner of Taylor Hall at right center.

Kent State University News Service

KENT STATE Retrospective

by Bruce Morgan

Up a gentle knobby hill and you are there, it is that easy. The January wind will blow hard in your face, but the chill you feel beside Taylor Hall runs deeper than wind.

Downhill from where you stand is an abstract metal sculpture, sidewalk and trees, and the landscape funnels toward a parking lot. There at the bottom of the slope, 250 feet away, Jeffrey Miller lay, and farther on, William Schroeder, Sandy Scheuer, Allison Krause.

It was here in a thirteen-second fusillade that four students were killed, nine others wounded on a hillside in May, and students everywhere felt themselves bleeding, heard themselves scream murder, murder.

You come to this place drawn by a nightmare, it seems already too familiar when you arrive. Although the blood stains have been washed from the cement of the parking lot, at Kent State University no one has forgotten.

"This is where it happened," President Robert White has said, "this is where it ends and shall never happen again."

On Sundays at the beginning of Fall Quarter parents wandered over Blanket Hill with Life magazines for reference, looking for this and that, trying to imagine what and why. They would point out the white scars on a tree where bullets went through, and notice the single clean hole left in an iron plate of the sculpture. Then they would drive home.

Bruce Morgan is a junior at Middlebury and the brother of Craig Morgan, president of the Kent State student body, who is presently under indictment by the state for his part in the events of last spring. Bruce is working with his brother in student government for a Winter Term internship.

Kent State is a campus of 21,000 students an hour's drive from Cleveland, but until last spring the University was known by students as "Ohio's best-kept secret." It had no winning football team to bring fame, and this was significant in a state that measures out much of its fortune by the scoreboard.

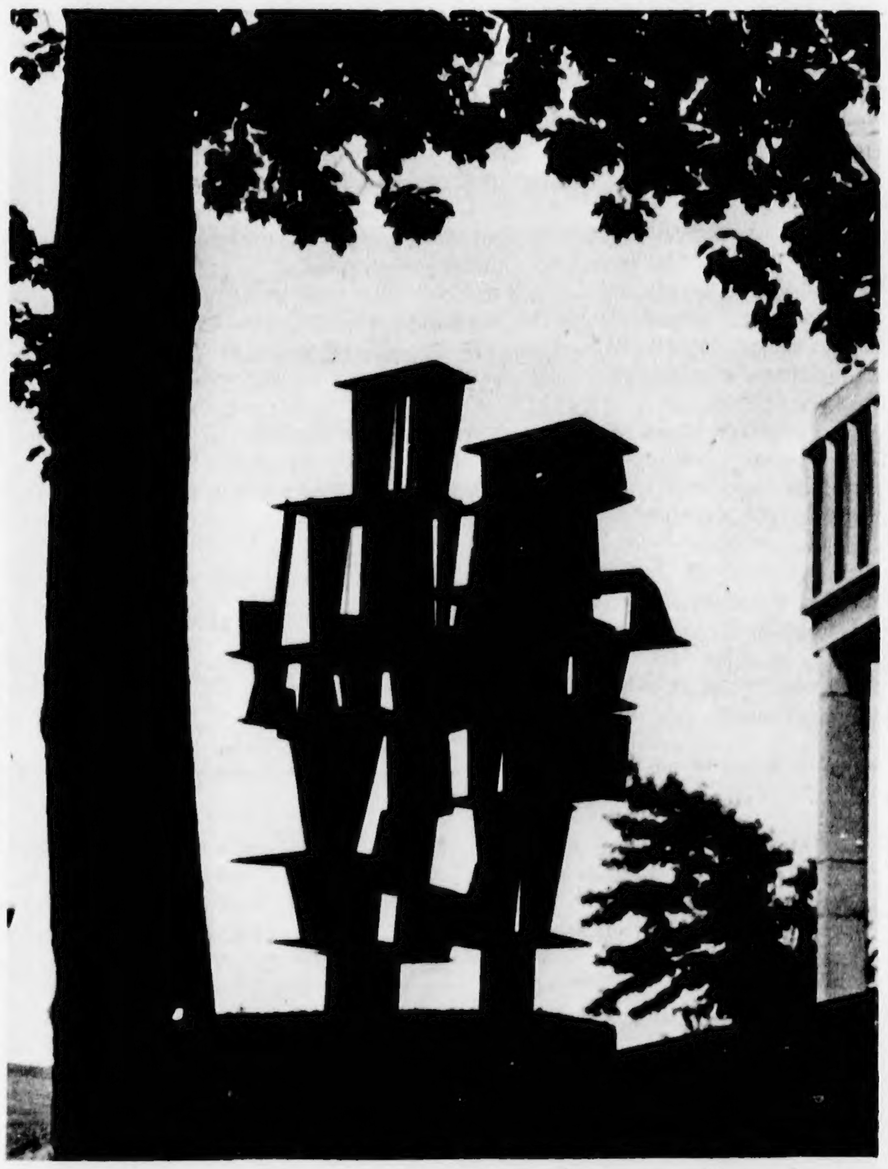
There is little to distinguish Kent from any other state university. Founded in a small country town in Ohio in 1910, the school has grown phenomenally over the past twenty years, and doubled its enrollment since 1963.

The policy of an early administration was that Kent's physical plant would contain no "fancy architectural monuments," and blunt tribute to this philosophy is found in the predominance of plain, blocky buildings at Bowling Green or Ohio State; the budgets of all state univeristies in Ohio are controlled by the legislature in Columbus.

Latest additions include an ice rink, a $3 million football stadium, and a thirteen-story library which is now being filled with books. Taylor Hall, the journalism-architecture building that is most often associated with the May 4 tragedy, is a distinctive photogenic structure rising from Blanket Hill like a cut-cost version of the Parthenon.

Bright blue and yellow trash-barrels, given by the KSU Dad's Association, occupies a strategic point where trash may fall.

Continued on page 3



Kent State University News Service

Tree and sculpture on Kent State campus were punctured by National Guard bullets during fatal shootings last spring.

news shorts

The new Middlebury College Activities Board (MCAB), which has succeeded the Board of Governors and the SDU committees in organizing student activities, is looking for student support in planning activities for the college.

The MCAB, headed by Bruce Grogan, has a yearly budget of over $10,000, according to Laura Reinertsen, the financial vice-president, which is divided among the five MCAB committees.

The Cultural-Academic, House, Publicity and Social Committees, headed by Greg Soper, Tim Metzger, Mildred Reese and Linda Frew respectively, are meant to be autonomous.

The MCAB also includes a representative from the IFC, Chris Grejtak. The board plans to co-ordinate a number of parties with the fraternities during the coming year.

Other activities, according to program vice-president Kit Fuller, include redecoration of the SDUs and the Bandroom, more Tension Breaker-type films, intra-college debates, and a football tournament.

The MCAB is open to all student ideas for future activities, according to a spokesman for the board, who also said student interest in the board's activities is minimal at present.

Seven Middlebury students have won places in a Russian language program at Leningrad University this spring semester after a national competition with colleges and universities throughout the country.

This is the third season Middlebury has participated in the program. Middlebury students have consistently placed well in the competitions.

The following students will be flying to Russia this February: Jay Calesnick, Abigail Delfausse, Tunis Denise, Joel Levanberg, Judith Record, Stephen Reidy and Marshall Webb. Ann Robins and Dana Wentworth are alternate candidates for the program.

The students will spend 14 weeks studying and travelling in the Soviet Union. The studies will include the auditing of a course at Leningrad University.

At their annual elections, the Middlebury College Inter-fraternity Council elected the following officers: Jeffry Reinhardsen of Zeta Psi as President; Barry Dogget of Chi Psi as Vice-President; Albert Fiacre of Kappa Delta Rho as Secretary-Treasurer. All three men are juniors.

Monday's College Council meeting heard a discussion of the consequences of faculty appointments and tenure procedures by Dean of the Faculty Richard Turner (see interview with Dean Turner, page 12), and saw action on questions of summer school credits and time conflicts of evening events.

Discussion of conflicts between evening seminars, special events and sports practice schedules produced a recommendation that all seminars be scheduled only on Monday or Tuesday evenings, all other events being timed accordingly. The question of granting credit for summer school attendance resulted in a recommendation that only courses taken at the graduate level be recognized.

Assistant Dean of Students James Carey informed the Council that the mysterious roundup of all stray bicycles by Campus Security has been resolved, and all owners may now reclaim their missing vehicles free of charge.

On February 6, Green Mountain College will present a concert featuring Taj Mahal and Fleetwood Mac. The concert will start at 8:00 pm. Tickets are $4.00 in advance and $5.80 at the door and are available on campus in Starr 309 and Hadley 526.

Old Chapel Notes

The results of the questionnaire distributed at the class meeting in the fall indicate that seniors favor retaining most of the Commencement Weekend traditions. The voting ran in favor of keeping the Baccalaureate Service, the Commencement ceremony, the faculty-student procession, conferral of Honorary degrees, group (not individual) conferral of the Bachelor Degrees, a Commencement speaker, faculty speaker, and senior class speaker.

Middlebury will have both the Baccalaureate Service and Commencement ceremony on Sunday, the 30th of May, 1971.

Rock Quiz

by Ed Gee

1. What is Robert Zimmerman's stage name?

a. Bobby Darin
b. Booby Scott
c. Bobby Dylan
d. Bobby Rodgers

2. What dance was introduced by little Eva to the whole world?

a. slow twist
b. locomotion
c. rock-a-billy
d. box step

3. Why don't the Beatles care too much for money?

a. it can't buy you love
b. it will buy my place in any line
c. it won't buy you diamonds of the best to have
d. it won't buy your way into heaven

4. What does Bob Dylan have in common with Old Ed?

a. born under the same sign of the zodiac
b. both like oldies
c. both are folk singers
d. both have a mustache

5. What English city lays claim to be where the Beatles kicked off their careers?

a. Liverpool
b. London
c. Nottingham
d. Plymouth

6. How sharp are the kids in Bristol, judging from what the Dovelles have to say about them?

a. as sharp as a pistol
b. not too sharp
c. as sharp as you please
d. sharper than kids in Blackfoot, Idaho

7. How do they play the old piano behind the Green Door?

a. mezzo forte
b. rubato
c. allegro
d. not

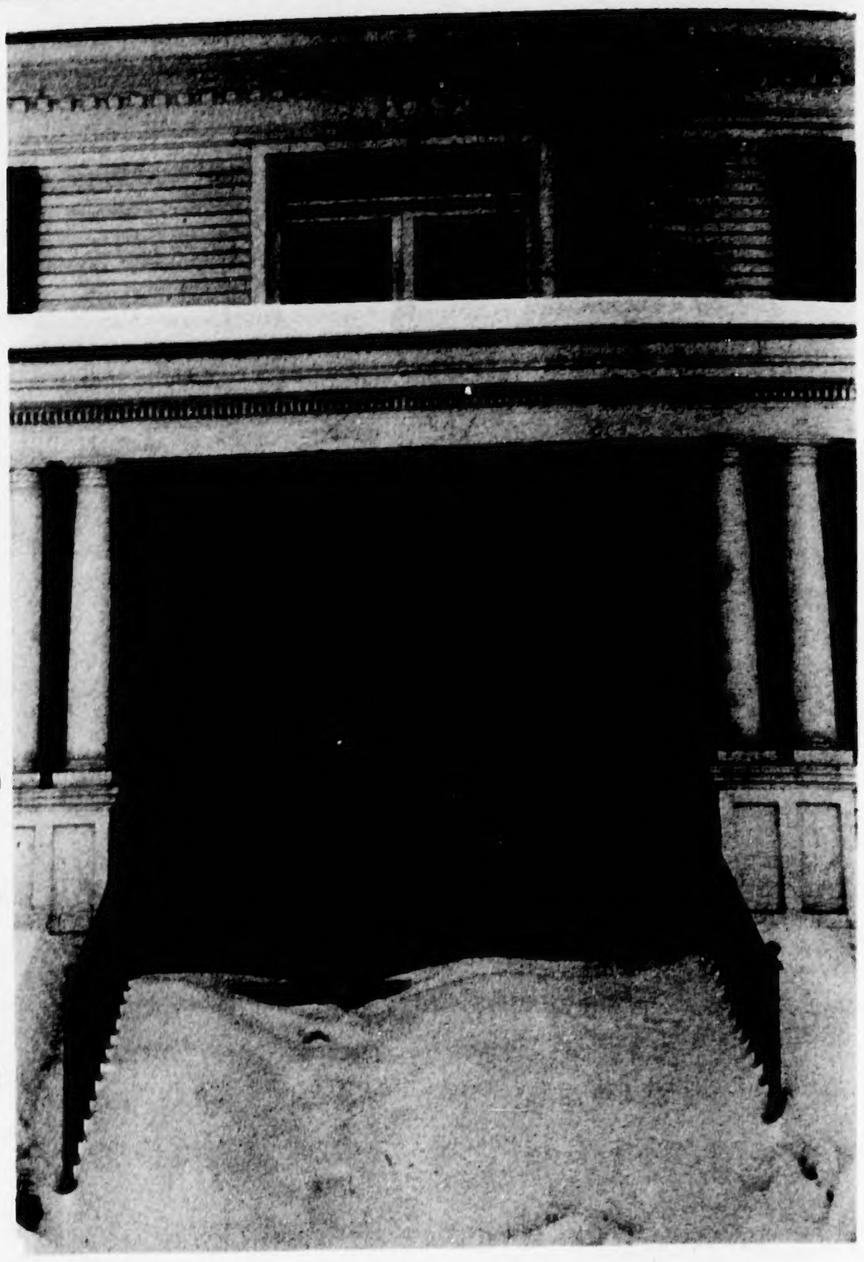
8. Where can one purchase a vial of Love Potion No. 9?

a. downtown
b. 34th and Vine
c. Greenwich Village
d. under the counter

9. What type of bells are supposed t to bring my baby back to me?

a. Good Humor ?
b. liberty
c. whispering
d. jungle

Answers on page 12.



The Alumni Corporation of Theta Chi recently completed the sale of the TC house to the Congregational Church in Middlebury. The fraternity disbanded last spring because of lack of membership and inability to meet the costs of operation. At the time of the closing, the members left a large number of unpaid bills, and are now faced with the possibility of a lawsuit demanding payment of the bills.

CAMPUS CINEMA
MIDDLEBURY, VT.
388-4841
7-9pm Wed thru Sat
The last time Virgil Tibbs had a day like this was "In The Heat Of The Night"
SIDNEY POITIER MARTIN LANDAU
"THEY CALL ME MISTER TIBBS!"
Sun thru Tues
Rome. Before Christ. After Fellini.
R
An ALBERTO GRIMALDI Production
"FELLINI SATYRICON"

SCHEDULED AIRLINE FLIGHT
THIS FLIGHT WILL DEFINITELY GO!
EUROPE SUMMER 1971
JUNE 7 ICELANDIC JET # 200 - From Kennedy
SEPT. 2 ICELANDIC JET # 203 - From Luxembourg
$220.00 (subject to 40 persons)
Contact: Professor Malmstrom or Fisher Travel Service
388-7909

COMING SOON!
START DROOLING...

THE DOG TEAM

Kent State

Continued from page 1

Five out of six students at KSU are Ohioans, and most have been raised in the flat NE corner of the state. They come from the steeltowns of Akron, Cleveland, Youngstown, and from the small farm towns scattered between the smog belts.

Most are the children of middle-class, blue-collar, second-generation Americans, and after graduation many in the past have entered Ohio business or industry. Rick Erickson, a former head of the Kent SDS (before it was expelled from campus in 1969), claims that "at Kent State they turn out the middle-management drones."

The majority of students I've talked to seem content here, as they do anywhere else. They understand, as others do across the nation, that higher education means writing papers, digging tunes, rapping with friends, getting drunk or stoned and a diploma.

There is no scarcity of freaks at Kent, but there are at the same time more than forty fraternities and sororities. There are soul brothers and hung-up chicks, spaced-out heads and uptight straights; students who are right-on, left-out, and lucky; studious, liberated and bored.

Popular expressions on campus are "input," as in "What input can students make into the system?" and "up yours," which takes many forms. In the Union girls help James Taylor sing "Fire and Rain," as they do everywhere.

Everyone is getting his head together, and the resulting quiet is very hard to read in terms of movement to the left, right or center. An editorial from the Kent Stater of January 12 agrees that-

There is a very quiet mood on campus this quarter. People are simply being and not doing.

Students appear worn out from the tension of the fall quarter and the after-effects of the spring are now a dying ember.

Everyone is simply tired of hassles.

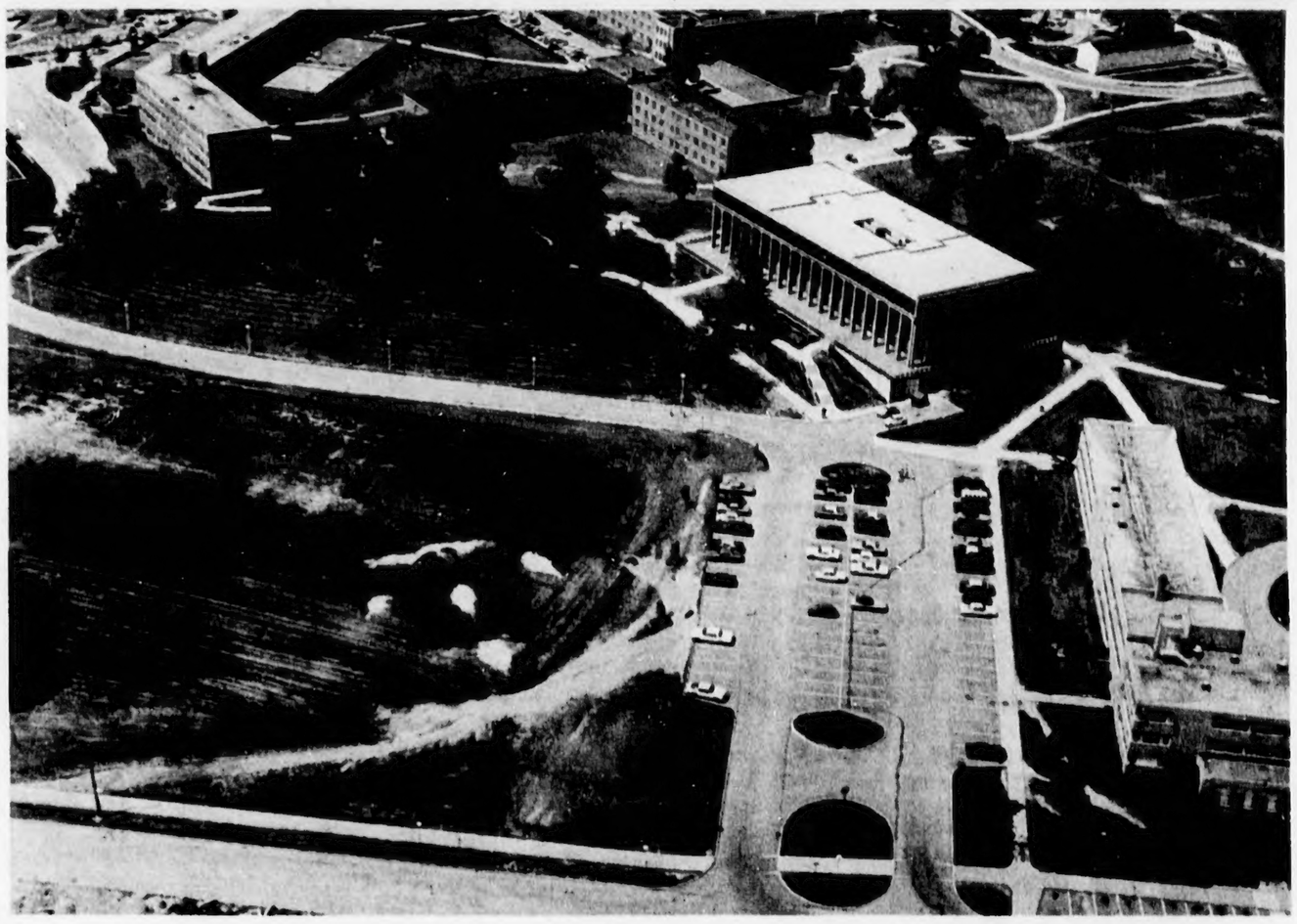
Passing a dormitory last week I noticed an angry message lettered on a sheet hung in the window, "They shoot students, don't they?" Another window on the same floor was draped with an American flag, but who could tell whether the flag was intended to be mocked or honored, whether the attitude of the first window was being challenged or reenforced?

The implied and unanswered question under all this searching after directions is whether or not Kent State has become a "dead martyr," as suggested to me by a graduate student and hoped for by the entire administration.

For many students the incidents of last May are not dead in any sense, nor have they any right to be. For those who were there the memories come and come strongly, as they do among friends who shared the November Moratorium in Washington and will never forget a single detail, telling who was where, the weather, and how many, what happened, what it was like to feel history in your blood.

For Student Government at Kent the memories are of KSU shut down under court injunction during late May and early June. Ever since that time the school has been haunted by the threat of a repeat performance if anything should frighten the sentries in Columbus.

President of the Student Body Craig Morgan, representing the Student Rights Party, was elected by mail ballot one week after the shootings. He wears a KEEP KENT OPEN sticker on his jacket, and Dean Kahler, a crippled victim had one stuck on his wheelchair.



Scene of shooting at Kent State. Students gathered at Commons (upper right corner), where the order to disperse was given. Troops drove the students around building (Taylor Hall), up the hill, and onto football practice field (lower left) where Guard was hemmed in by students. The troops moved back to upper left corner of Taylor Hall, where they turned and fired. Three students were killed in the parking lot, the fourth by twin pine trees in front of building.

Student Government here has traditionally been a sort of Mickey Mouse operation, regarded as such by both students and administration, but it is trying to be less so. Although still largely burdened with such issues as parietals and dorm autonomy, it has been encouraging greater involvement in nonviolent political action, and is currently seeking funds for a Student Legal Aid Center.

During the first few days of Fall Quarter Student Government sponsored a "Think Week" based on the theme "Power to the Peaceful" (last year's theme: ecology).

Joan Baez and Rev. Ralph Abernathy were among the speakers who addressed the school through lectures and seminars. Abernathy warned those present, "do not let your grief end in mourning."

Among the populace, however, there has been little response to such challenges (a situation not unique to Kent State). For its size, in fact, the University has been very still the past eight months.

One political activist here told me he thought students were not apathetic, but naive. "We're working with the type of people," he said, "who have to have the ideas of 'repression' or 'political prisoner' explained to them." He also confessed the special context of Kent politics -- "we're activists, but we'd be laughed out of a place like Columbia." Political sentiment on the whole tends to drift toward the center. One meeting room in the student activities center is shared by Women's Lib, Youth International Party, Young Socialist Alliance, Student Religious Liberals, KSU Veterans Against the War."

At this point the primary concern of the KSU Administration is that publicity, any publicity, will injure the University more than it already has.

Enrollment has not declined as expected, and neither have alumni donations, but you never can tell. President White, a graying man with a pipe and overwhelming sense of caution, could be happy if the world would just ignore Kent State for a while, if everyone would just go away.

The school is understandably nervous about the media. When I asked the College News Service for access to their photographs of May 4, they refused, saying "it could only hurt us."

For the past several weeks NET, the educational television network, has been negotiating with the University for permission to film at Kent a discussion of campus disruption. The show planned to use a panel of educators, police and students in a constructive format, but early this week their proposal was turned down.

Officials commented that the NET offer represented just one more attempt at "merchandising our tradgedy."

The solid stone gates of KSU, which are intended by some to hold tragedy in and the curious out, also open on Main Street, Kent, Ohio, a town of 28,000 population.

Kent, Ohio, has grown up with the University, but is beginning to feel dwarfed by the colossus of concrete and glass next door.

"Those people have to learn," says County Prosecutor Ronald Kane, "that Kent State University is part of Portage County and Portage County is not part of Kent State University."

"Hanging in the Deputy Sheriff's Office of the Portage County Courthouse is a sign: "If your (drawing of heart) is not in America you had better bet your (drawing ofMonday) out now!"

Railroad tracks cross Main Street at the edge of town near the abandoned granary, and every hour diesel trucks rumble uphill past the sagging frame fraternity houses.

The town-gown relationship is a typical small-college-town blend of animosity and interdependence. The University is the largest employer in Kent, Ohio, and neither side forgets that. The town giveth and the town taketh away -- students pay outrageous rent for shabby rooms, but are also entitled to free bus service to local bars.

If there is one thing the folks of Tree City fear it is students, especially students out of control, especially if they are downtown. That is what the situation was on May 1st and 2nd, when Kent authorities exaggerated the danger to the level of disaster.

On the advice of the city police chief, who believed every student wearing a red headband to be a Weatherman, and more, Mayor Satrom requested the Ohio National Guard sent. It was that easy.

Before it all was over many in Kent would wish they had had nothing to do with this place, with these times, or death in the afternoon.

YOGA

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HARMONY

EVENING CLASSES, MON., WED., FRI.

FOR INFORMATION CALL: 388-9060 453-3565

ALWAYS CHECK OUR "SALE" SECTION!

- because we add books to it frequently. Some are markdowns from our own stock. Some are publisher's closeouts, and some are reprints. And be sure to look over the stand books at $1.00 or less!!

"MEMOIRS 1925-1950"

- George P.Kennan's fascinating story of those historic years. Published at $10.00, now only $1.00

"THE PLEASURES OF RUINS"

- Rose Macanley. Large, handsomely illustrated tour of the ancient ruins of Angkor, Tory and other romantic places. Published at $27.50, now only $9.95.

"THE MAINE WOODS"

- Thoreau's classic with pen and ink illustrations by Henry Bugbee Kane. Original edition, $3.50, now only $1.98.

"U.S.A."

- Ben Moasbrugger's handsome compendium of photos from all over the country. Two printings at $17.50, now only $8.95.

Skiing at Mad River? Visit our store in Waitsfield.

THE VERMONT BOOK SHOP

Middlebury, Vermont

Fireball Mary
&
Harry Stark
are back!!!!!!!

(after a smash engagement at Mr. Ups.

THE ALIBI

is pleased to present authentic down-home pickin' & fiddlin'....

FRI. JAN. 29th
9:30 - 1:30

All Country Musicians invited to sit in with the Masters!!

Foreign Car Repairs
General Repairs - Road Service

WEYBRIDGE GARAGE

Middlebury, Vermont
MORGAN HORSE FARM ROAD

Jim D'Avignon
Proo.

Call:
388-7652

Sorbonne Summer Session

for American Students
Extension universitaire de l'Universitaire de Paris

COURSES OFFERED

Professorial Staff from l'Université de Paris: M. Georges MATORÉ, M. Antoine ADAM, M. Maurice DUVERGER, Mme Cécile GOLDSCHEIDER, M. Jacques Van den HEUVEL

I. Lower Division Courses

102 Elementary French - emphasis on grammar, phonetics and conversation. (prerequisite: 2 years high school French or 1 semester college French.) — 60 hours

201 Intermediate French - grammar review with emphasis on conversation. (prerequisite: 1 year college French.) — 60 hours

202 Intermediate French - composition and syntax study. (prerequisite: 201 or equivalent.) — 30 hours

212 Intermediate Phonetics - emphasis on pronunciation, reading and speaking. (prerequisite: 102 or equivalent.) — 30 hours

II. Upper Division Courses

331 French Civilization - political, social and intellectual development up to the French Revolution, with emphasis on literature and art. (prerequisite: 202 or equivalent.) — 30 hours

332 French Civilization - political, social and intellectual development from the French Revolution to the present, with special attention given to literature and art. (to be offered summer 1971.) — 30 hours

412 Advanced Phonetics - intensive practice in pronunciation, reading and speaking, to achieve a true command of the spoken language. (prerequisite: 202 or equivalent.) — 30 hours

421 Survey of French Literature - advanced study of French literature from the Middle Ages to the French Revolution. (prerequisite: 202 or equivalent.) — 30 hours

422 Survey of French Literature - advanced study of French literature from the French Revolution to the present. (to be offered summer 1971.) — 30 hours

433 Principles and Methods of "Explication de Textes" - advanced study of techniques and elements of literary expression in poetry, drama, and prose. — 30 hours

III. Graduate Courses (open to last semester seniors)

515 17th Century Literature - study of Baroque and Classical trends of 17th century. — 30 hours

525 18th Century Literature - study of the whirlpool of new ideas during the first half of the 18th century. — 30 hours

535 19th Century Literature - study of French Idealism from Lamartine to Hugo. — 30 hours

555 French Drama - indepth study of 2 or 3 contemporary plays including ALL aspects of its presentation and literary merit (décor, mise-en-scène, audience participation, etc.). — 30 hours

565 French Art - study of the evolution and revolution in art from the Middle Ages to the 17th century. — 30 hours

566 French Art - study of the movements and schools of art from the 17th century to the present. (to be offered summer 1971.) — 30 hours

585 French Stylistics and Creative Writing - study of structural and semantic elements and their application in literary expression. — 30 hours

IV. Graduate Seminars

605 Baudelaire - les origines de la poésie contemporaine. — 30 hours

615 Flaubert devant la Critique - ses contemporains, la critique traditionnelle, la nouvelle critique. — 30 hours

655 La Notion d'Engagement - de 1918 à 1938, de 1939 à 1958, de 1958 à 1970. — 30 hours

NOTE: Special "Conférences" will be given, if the demand for them is sufficient. (Gallo-Roman Art, The Recent Discoveries in Archaeology, The New Wave in French Cinema, French Politics since De Gaulle; France and the Common Market, The French Press, Education since May' 68, France and the Problems of Big Business, etc.). Therefore, students are asked to indicate their choice on the application form. — 10 hours

KEY TO COURSE NUMERATION

Undergraduate Courses: The first number represents the academic year (100 = Freshman, 200 Sophomore, etc.).
The second number indicates the general subject-area treated (0 = Grammar & Composition, 1 Phonetics, 2 & 3 Literature, Civilization, and related subjects).
The third number represents the semester level.

Graduate Courses: The 500 and 600 serie courses represent graduate level. The last two numbers designate the course title.

CREDIT

REGULAR ATTENDANCE is a requisite for obtaining credit.

Although the purpose of this summer session is to fulfill the requirements of American college and university credits, it also conforms to French university regulations. Each 30 hours course is usually equal to 2 American credits. If students successfully complete the average summer session load of 90 hours, they normally receive 6 American college credits. However, students are advised to consult with their professors, their Department Chairman, their own school's Registrar's Office, BEFORE MAKING FINAL ARRANGEMENTS, to ascertain the EXACT number of credits their school grants for the Sorbonne Summer Session.

SORBONNE SUMMER SESSION
for American Students

A special Summer Session is offered by the "Cours de Civilisation Française" at the Sorbonne for those students who wish to improve their knowledge of French language, literature, and civilization. This program is particularly designed with American academic needs in mind, as it can meet the standard semester requirements of most universities and colleges.

Thus American students can derive the double benefit of foreign travel and college credits.

Similar to American summer sessions, the Sorbonne Summer Session lasts six weeks, June 29 to August 7.

A round trip flight from New York to Paris by Air France will be scheduled to leave New York June 28 and return from Paris August 8. Students on this program will enjoy the privacy of a luxurious apartment plus two meals a day. All university fees, a round trip ticket, apartment and meals will cost only $1638.

RESERVATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BEFORE JAN. 20, 1971.

For Pre-Enrollment and Reservations, please air mail special delivery the following items to Dir. M. Ward McIntosh/ASTRA, Summer Session for American Students, Cours de Civilisation Francaise, Sorbonne, 47, rue des Ecoles, Paris 5e, France:

1. **this application form.**
2. **a 65 dollar deposit (by International postal money order).**
3. **a transcript or transcripts of college or university work.**
4. **a small recent photograph.**

APPLICATION FORM

Please type or print all information.

Last name (Mr., Mrs., Miss) .....

First name ..... **Date of birth** .....

Permanent address .....

Academic standing as of Sept 1970: Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior, Graduate

University or college last attented .....

University or college address .....

If different than the above address of university or college to which Sorbonne transcript should be sent .....

.....

Date and type of diplomas earned (or to be earned) as of June 30, 1970 .....

.....

Major ..... **Minor** .....

Teaching experience (indicate level, subjects taught, number of years):

.....

.....

.....

Name and address of persons to be contacted in case of emergency: .....

.....

Courses selected: (please check)

102 ☐	301 ☐	515 ☐	605 ☐
201 ☐	302 ☐	525 ☐	615 ☐
202 ☐	331 ☐	535 ☐	655 ☐
212 ☐	412 ☐	555 ☐	
	421 ☐	565 ☐	
	433 ☐	585 ☐	

Choice (or choices) of special "Conférences" .....
Will you be taking the final examinations for credit? .....

Annual Winter Carnival Ball

Poco, Ice Show to Revive Carnival

by Richard Duff

This year, the Middlebury Carnival Committee is making a serious attempt to transform Carnival into a weekend event rather than the conventional Klondike Rush Concert. In order to reactivate dwindling student interest and support, a full weekend of continuous entertainment (including Poco Klondike Rush) has been arranged.

These events will begin Thursday, Feb. 25th, with a special "Candlelight Buffet" dinner in the SDU's from 5:30 to 7:00. In Cook and Hamlin, this dinner will be accompanied from 6:30 until 8:00 by the music of Rob Waters and Brian Curry.

The traditional Ice Show will begin at 7:30; this year it will feature guest skaters Louise Ward and Scott Allen, a former U.S. Olympic team member.

The Ice Show will be followed by the Carnival Ball, the only "formal" affair of the weekend. the Ball will begin at 9:00 in Johnson, be interrupted briefly at 11:00 for the coronation ceremonies of the Carnival King and Queen, and will conclude at about 1:00 Friday morning. The price of the Ball has been lowered this year in order to attract more people, and wine and cheese will be served informally in the place of the traditional Wine and Cheese Party. For those few not attending the gala event, a movie will be shown in Dana at 9:00.

As part of the Carnival activities, the EISA championships will be held at the Snow Bowl Feb. 26 and 27. They will begin at 9:00 Frfday morning with the Men's Downhill, followed by the Women's Slalom, and the Men's and Women's Cross-Country (at Bread Loaf). Meanwhile, the basketball squad will play Norwich in the Field house (game time 2:00), and at 4:00 the hockey tean will meet Bowdoin.

Following the dinner break, a jazz band will play in Cook from 7:00 on, and the final performance of the Ice Show will be given beginning at 7:30, for those who missed it Thursday night and those who wish to see it again. Luther Johnson and Elison Electric will provide the music for the Friday dance, which will begin at 9:00 in the Field House.

Saturday morning the EISA races will continue at the Snow Bowl with the Men's Slalom and with the 50-meter jump, which is scheduled for 1:00. Then back to the campus for an "Oldies Party" in Hamlin from 4:00 to 7:00, which will feature golden and not-so-golden oldies with commentary by Ed Gee and, as an added bonus, monster movies and cartoons.

To climax the weekend, Klondike Rush this year will consist of an 8:00 concert by Poco, an excellent rock group which has recorded two albums, "Pickin' Up the Pieces" and "Poco."

The group consists of 12-string guitarist Richie Furay, who has played with Steve Stills and Buffalo Springfield, among others; Rusty Young on pedal steel guitar, guitarist Paul Cotton, who joined Poco after a stint with the Illinois Speed Press, and George Grantham on the drums. Their concert will be followed by open fraternity parties.

The Carnival is entirely student run, and receives no monetary aid from the College; a large number of tickets must be sold in order to break even. The Combo Ticket, which will go on sale at the beginning of the Spring Term, covers all events, including the races, Ice Show and Poco concert.

The various committees are requesting student support in organizing the Carnival. The Transportation Committee, under Will Aubrey, responsible for the coordination of the various committees, needs a great many people. The same holds true for John Wilson's Police Crew, and Kate MacRae's Accomodations group. Lesley Cadman needs a few more people to help with the Ice Show and its production. The ski races will have to be delayed if enough "packers" cannot be found. Those who assist in these positions will be admitted to the events without charge.

A great deal of work has been devoted to the organization of Carnival weekend, but as one of the coordinators, Linda Creigh, said, its success finally depends upon student interest and involvement.

Governance: Was, Wasn't and Is

The Governance Committee, originally constituted in the fall of 1969 to consider the governing structures of the College, has been reconstituted out of the remaining members. The Committee made its report, a lengthy twenty-page document, to the President last spring.

The Committee is preparing a series of proposals for the President to submit to the Faculty. The proposals include measures to form four major councils, which will have charge of all other College committees, and to abolish or modify several present standing committees.

Among the recommendations coming from the rejuvenated Committee is a proposal to place two students and two faculty on a group called the Resources Council. The new members would be informed of major budgetary decisions and priorities of the College, and be involved in considering long-range institutional priorities.

The Governance Committee has also recommended to the President the formation of a "Committee on Committees," to consist of the present Faculty Council plus the Dean of the Faculty. The Committee would have the power to appoint faculty members to all standing committees, and to recommend the abolition or reconstruction, both as to function and membership, of these committees.

The Governance Committee proposed the abolition of the following committees, which are presently regular College Commitees: Acquisitions and Exhibitions, Admissions, Computer, Freshmen Counseling, Graduate Work, and Library.

The Committee plans to make recommendations concerning a new charge to the College Council that would require services of the College, such as the Bookstore, to report to the Council.

The Committee also recommended that the President be a non-voting member of all College committees, so that he may attend and speak at any committee meeting; that the President or his designate be a voting member of the EPC; in addition to the Dean of the Faculty; and that faculty membership on the EPC not be apportioned according to divisions.

EPC: College Aims, Directions, Incompletes, Scholar Program

by Berette Amick

Last Monday's EPC meeting was an open-minded free-for-all discussion of the aims and directions of Middlebury College. What kind of person does the college mold and produce? Should Middlebury in the future work toward specialized graduate school preparation, or a more general liberal arts education for philosophical forest rangers and humanist salesmen?

How can we avoid the present educational emphasis on the end product as opposed to the ongoing process of learning? What assets and risks are involved in giving the student complete freedom to model his own education? How can the capacity for free choice be given to students many of whom (especially during Winter Term) seem unskilled in self-discipline and self-direction?

The severe barrage of incompletes after last semester (which has sent the Deans crawling up Old Chapel's limestone) was discussed. It was decided to encourage a stricter enforcement of present rules regarding incompletes (i.e., Deans have final say).

Last week, the EPC passed the College Scholar Program. This program enables a student, if he qualifies as a "college scholar," to "define his individual educational goals and assume personal responsibility for attaining them independently of the college's normal curricular requirements" (i.e., with the help of a faculty advisor, he designs his own major and course of studies).

A student may be designated as a "scholar" in one of three ways:

1) before matriculating at Middlebury, the student is judged on the basis of previous high school academic records;

2) a student maintains an academic record of three A's or better and no lower than a C for two consecutive semesters; or

3) a faculty member nominates an exceptional student who does not qualify in the first two ways.

The College Scholar Program will probably enable a minority of 10 per cent of Middlebury students (those showing "demonstrated motivation and ability") to freely devise their own educational programs.

The EPC is presently (and will be in the many mangled meetings of the future) engaged in serious consideration of O'Brien's Freshman Year Proposal. Discussion during the last meeting centered mainly around the freshman independent project. Should it be required or optional? What kind of evaluation should be used and what role would senior tutors play in the program?

DESABRAIS
Laundry

COIN-OPERATED LAUNDRY
and
COIN-OPERATED PRESSING MACHINE

Laundromat open 7 a.m. - 10 p.m.
DAILY

Agents for Paul's

DRY CLEANING & FUR & GARMENT STORAGE

A & P Shopping Plaza

CONANT SQUARE Inn
Route 7, Brandon, Vermont
1820

American Food

With A Touch

of the

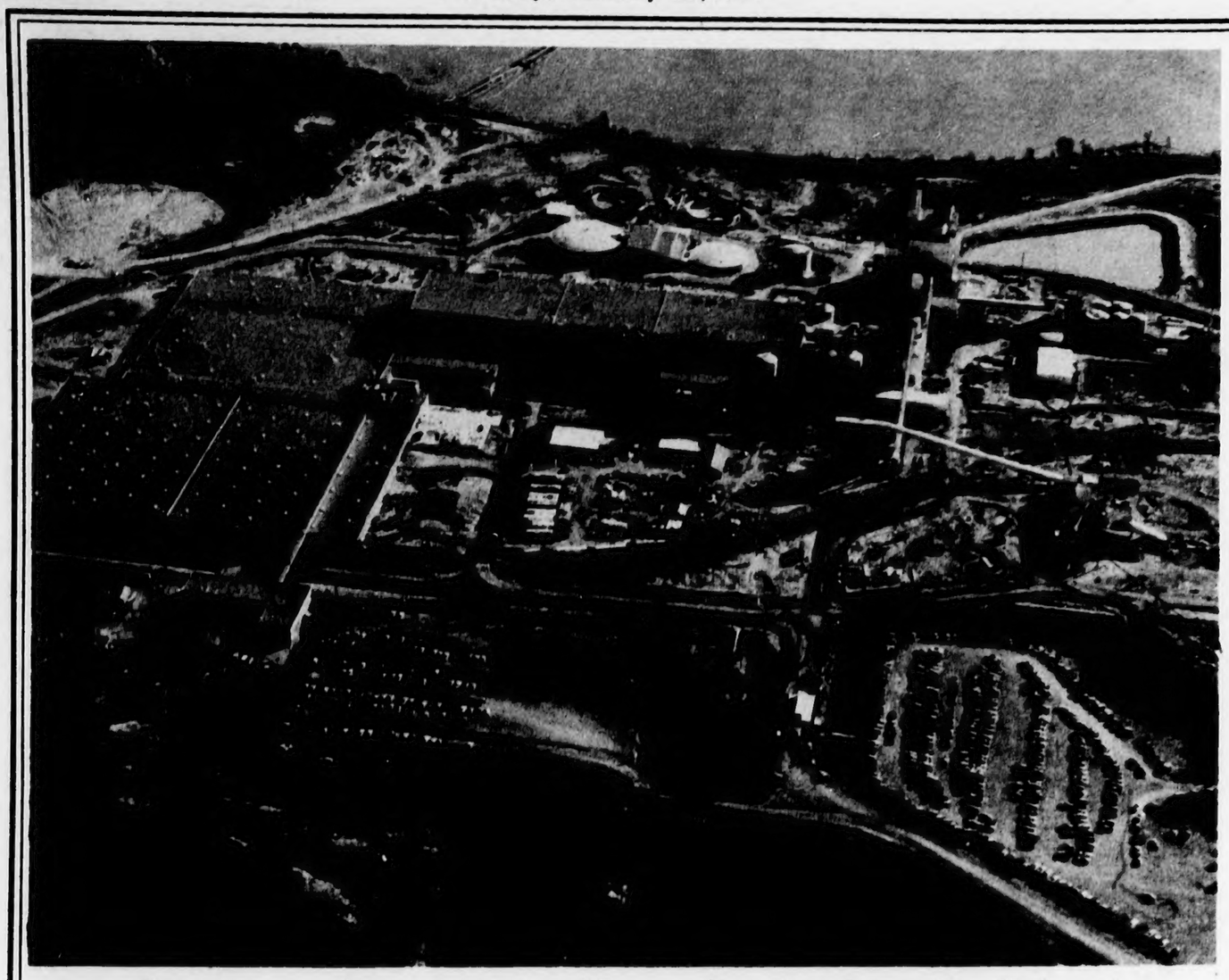
Continent

Brandon, Vt.

SEEK CAMPUS

REPS

Students or campus organization sought to represent us on-campus for leasing and purchase of tax-free cars for use in Europe by Students and faculty. Earn flat fee-big bonus earnings potential. For application write: Dir. Student Faculty Programs, Car-Tours in Europe, 555 Fifth Avenue, NYC 10017



The new, non-polluting International Paper mill at Ticonderoga, New York, under threat of closure by Vermont.

Champlain Sludge-bed: Vermont Sues in Precedent-setting Case

by Russell Bennett

Looking west on the way to the SDU's, across the Champlain Valley, one sees the striking panorama of the Adirondack range - a series of snow-capped mountains marking the eastern boundary of the Adirondack Forest Preserve. Toward the north one can see as far as Whiteface and Giant mountains; in the south, interrupting the continuity of the range, is a trickle of black smoke. Its source lies twelve miles from Middlebury in the town of Ticonderoga, on the New York shore of Lake Champlain.

The Ticonderoga paper mill has been polluting the water of Lake Champlain and the atmosphere for almost fifty years, since the time that International Paper Company purchased the facilities of the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company. The sulfrous cloud of smoke has long been ignored by area residents, its odor termed "the smell of prosperity." Two years ago International Paper announced that they were closing the old plant and building a new non-polluting plant. The town of Ticonderoga vied with Orwell-on the Vermont side of the lake, a few miles from Middlebury-for the new location. Vermont threw its support behind the move to locate in the Orwell area, but eventually International decided to remain in Ticonderoga. Ninety-six million dollars was spent on the new plant, which began full operation this month-despite protests from Vermont.

The controversy centers around a 300-acre bed of industrial sludge, deposited in Lake Champlain by the old plant. Vermont has cases pending against the town of Ticonderoga, the International Paper Company and the State of New York. The International Paper case is scheduled for appearance in the Supreme Court. Vermont is demanding an injunction against all operations by International Paper in Ticonderoga until the sludge bed is removed.

The court case has a significance far beyond the sludge bed in Lake Champlain: it is setting precedent for a large number of other paper mills in the United States. When International originally located in Ticonderoga, their announced objectives were the availability of clean water, cheap electric power, and large area of forested land. The new plant belies this; it uses the heavily polluted water of Lake Champlain, and uses the Ticonderoga Creek electric plant only as an auxiliary. Moreover, forested land is not lacking in the Adirondack Forest Preserve, an area the size of Vermont with only one-fourth the population of Vermont. In actuality, International located in Ticonderoga primarily for its easy access to Lake Champlain as an outlet for its waste material. The same is generally true of all paper mills--until recently pollution was essential to the industry. Most other mills in the country will be affected seriously by the decision.

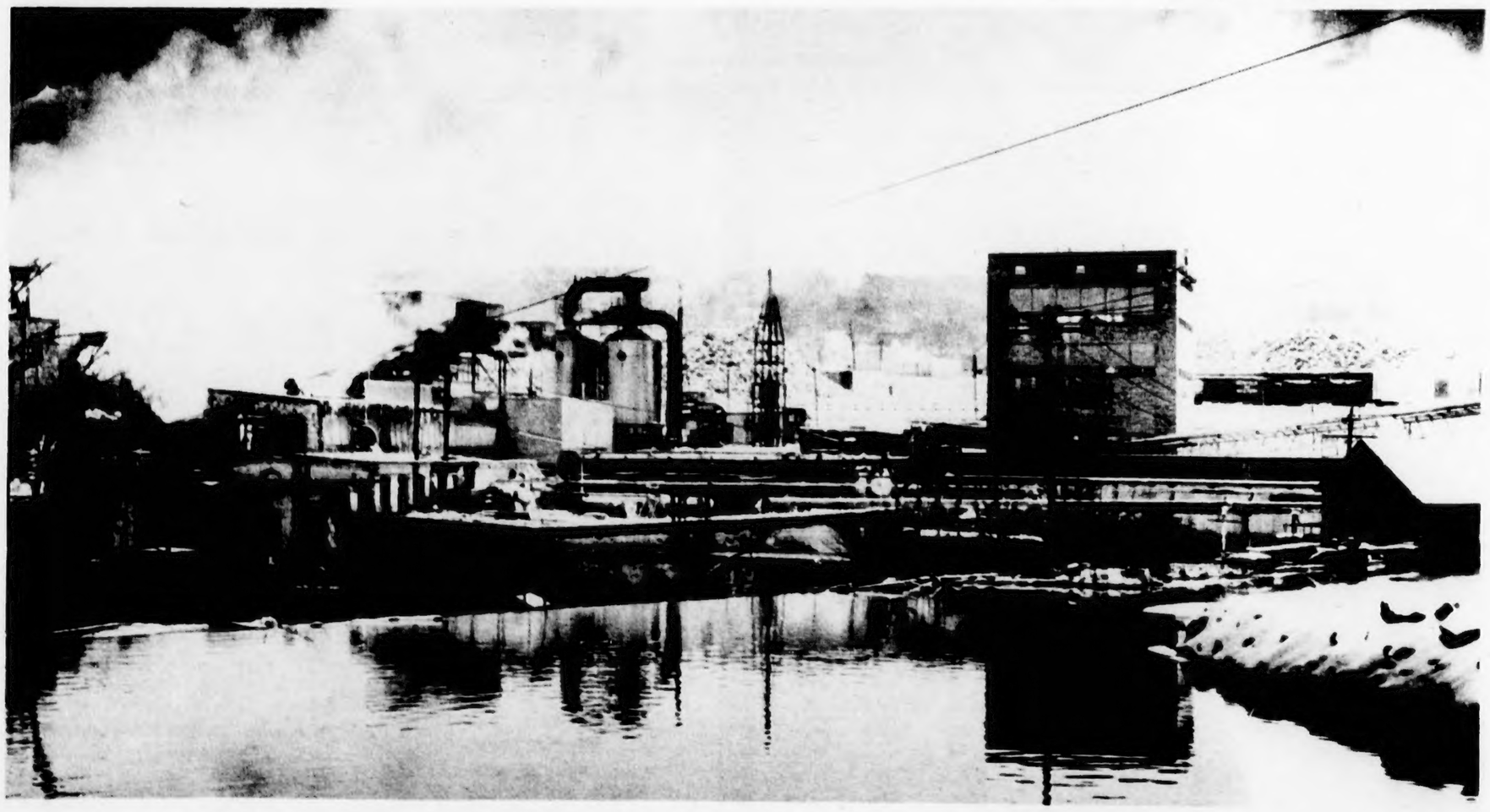
Until last year the pollution problem had been largely ignored by both New York and Vermont, primarily because of the extensive economic implications. With the location of the new plant in New York, Vermont no longer has any economic interest in allowing the pollution to continue. Its protests are valid, but a little late, and it is quite possible that Vermont is not so much interested in anti-pollution efforts as it is in taking some sort of economic revenge. Analysis of the sludge bed has indicated that the deposits have sedimented and are not being dispersed into the lake. The black cloud of smoke will disappear within a few months, when the old plant is completely closed down. It is hard to believe that Vermont is acting entirely on altruistic principles, in view of the fact that nothing had been done in the past.

Nevertheless, the pollution problem must be dealt with, and whatever Vermont's motives, it is doing society a service, in that International Paper has shown absolutely no willingness to abate pollution voluntarily. One would expect, however, that New York, not Vermont, should be outraged. But, in the polarization Vermont has created, it has forced New York to side with International Paper. Either could and would like to clean up the sludge bed, but doing so would necessitate the same action for all mills in New York State,--action neither can afford to take on an immediate basis. In like manner, the federal government has ignored the situation.

At this point, International is taking the position that no pollution exists and that a clean-up of the sludge beds is both unfeasible and unnecessary. This position is untenable, and International knows it. They would like to clean up the beds-- to avoid bad publicity-- but quietly and without pressure, so as not to necessitate further clean-up of other plants.

The fact is, the deposits could easily be removed. I spoke recently with an engineer at the new plant - a prototype of non-polluting plants. The plant uses a method of waste disposal which draws off pure water in a vacuum and incinerates the solid residue, with the result that the water leaving the mill is actually cleaner than the water entering it. The same method could be utilized at the Ticonderoga bay sludge bed, according to the engineer I spoke with, if a dam were built around the polluted area and the wastes were pumped out. The method is inexpensive and effective.

If Vermont maintained its stance with regard to New York and International, but relaxed its pressure, there is no doubt that Ticonderoga bay would be cleaned up. But this is not the problem; something must be done about the hundreds of other polluting paper mills in the United States. Vermont's demand for immediate clean-up at Ticonderoga can only result in intransigence on the part of industry. The paper industry could not possibly survive a court order calling for immediate clean-up of all mills. The mill areas in upper New York State are already severely economically depressed. Essex County, which includes Ticonderoga, has the largest per capita welfare population in New York. Yet, the social costs of pollution in this case do outweigh the social costs of action against the paper industry. It must be realized, however, that action against the Ticonderoga mill in particular implies action against the entire industry. The paper industry is just too powerful to be dealt with inflexibly. A program must be developed to end the pollution, while allowing the industry enough time to do so without incurring bankruptcy--and that program must be pursued uncompromisingly.



The old mill at Ticonderoga, responsible for the vast industrial sludge bed at the bottom of Lake Champlain.

Agway Purchases 20 Acres From College

by Ana Cara

Little did Colonel Joseph Battell imagine, in 1915, when he willed to the College what is now the Bread Loaf Campus, the Snow Bowl and other Middlebury College land, that part of that property would be sold more that 55 years later to accomodate a fertilizer blending plant. The approximately 20 acres in question, which were once part of the Middlebury College Farm complex, seem to be on the wrong side of the tracks for College campus use. Perhaps for this reason, and notwithstanding the low tax rates of this agricultural zone, the college acceded to the Agway, Inc. and town offer to buy the property in order to create an industrial zone in Middlebury.

Agway, Inc. had been looking for an area along the Champlain Valley, close to the railroad line, for a site to set up a fertilizer plant. Addison County, as well as Franklin County, is one of the key farming regions in this area. The new Agway plant, could therefore, supply a need for Addison County farmers. The feed and fertilizer is needed in the county, and Agway officials said that the plant is not for blending feed and fertilizer to be sold somewhere else.

The corporation found the land just north of Exchange St. in Middlebury, in the combined agricultural and service center zones, suitable for their needs and proceeded to make purchase plans with the owners - Middlebury College. Agway, Inc. will buy twelve acres from the college with the intention of acquiring an additional adjacent five and three-fourths acres owned by George and Gerald De Gray. The contract with the college has not been formally closed since Agway is waiting to complete the agreement with the DeGrays.

The town also has an option to buy from Middlebury College an adjoining eight acres to be part of the proposed industrial park. The college demanded, however, that those eight acres not be changed in any way until an infallible promise by some industry to occupy the land was made. The primary reason for this, it seems, is to keep the area agricultural and in this manner maintain the low tax rates. Before the town can buy this land two conditions set by the college

must be met. It will sell the eight acres to the town only if 1) Agway buys the adjoining twelve acres, and 2) the zone is voted industrial.

This industrial zone was partly service center and partly agricultural. Agway, Inc. requested that it be changed to industrial. The Board of Selectmen of Middlebury also preferred an industrial zone in view of Middlebury's option to purchase the eight acres. The Middlebury Planning Commission, however, met Wednesday, January 13 and rejected the request to recommend re-zoning a parcel of land at the north end of Exchange St. to an industrial zone. The commission voted to recommend that the land become a service center zone.

"It's all a matter of semantics," said Prof. Vincent Malmstrom, chairman of the town Planning Commission. He explained that a service center zone would supply all of Agway's requirements for the fertilizer plant, since the proposed business is just an expansion of the present Agway activities in the area, but that the zoning would keep the area off-limits to heavy industry. Therefore, explained Mr. Malmstrom, a simple solution would have been a northward extension of the service-center boundary line, avoiding "spot zoning," which would further complicate the already spotty town zoning map. Furthermore, Malmstrom noted that the new Vermont Planning and Development Act may change the zone to light industry and do away with so "nebulous" a zone as a service center. But, Agway feels much safer investing a large sum of money for the plant in an "industrial" zone and not a "service" area.

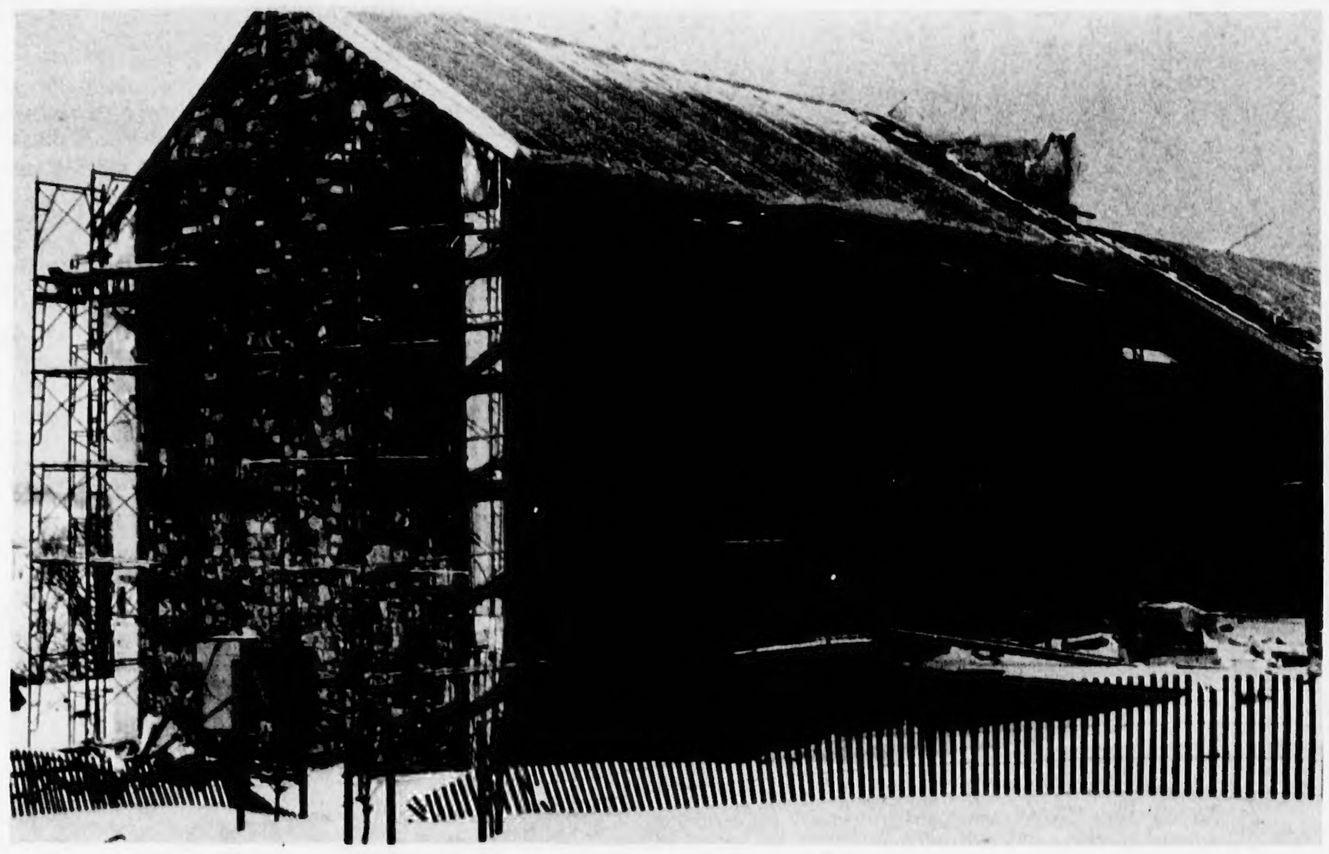
The town Planning Commission, an advisory organization, was not recognized in the final decision. The Middlebury Selectmen vetoed their suggestion that land north of Exchange Street, where Agway wants to build, be rezoned 'service center, not 'industrial.' The decision was made Tuesday, January 19.

A "check" on undesirable heavy industry will, nevertheless, be automatically kept by the Vermont Enviromental laws, which are perhaps the strictest in the country.

The decision seems not to have created much reaction in the town. The public hearing on Tuesday, January 19 was sparsely attended by the public. The fore seeable enviromental, social and economic effects of the future plant seem to be, for the most part, positive. The plant will be bringing in a insignificant number of employees to the town, which will not add to the school-age population, or increase the housing problem. At the same time, however, the plant will benefit tax payers by expanding the tax base.

Agway has assured the town that all modern devices to hold down dust will be used and dust will be minimal. The question of odor is not a problem since the plant will blend fertilizer, not manufacture it. Drainage in the area is already solved by existing drainage ditches that will carry the water across the tracks, under Seymour Street and down to Otter Creek.

The decision by the Selectmen to re-zone the area as industrial is still not final. There are a series of formalities to be completed. The Planning Commission will once more take hold of the proposal to investigate the sub-division regulations at a public hearing Wednesday, January 27. Agway must present its complete plans at this hearing, which should include road plans, water drainage, sewage, etc. A more subsequent Zoning Board public hearing will act upon the height of the plant. A last public hearing of the District Enviromental Control Commission to discuss the building of the plant will be held before the State Board of Health acts upon the proposal.



Construction on the new Kelly-Lang dorm complex, originally due for completion by the end of March, is substantially behind schedule. "We'll be lucky if it's ready for the summer school," said College Business Manager James. D. Ross. However, the dorms will definitely be available for occupancy by the fall term of this year.

A loan from the Department of Housing and Urban Development is financing construction of the coed complex, which is located on the western edge of campus. 138 students will occupy the dorms in 38 double rooms and 62 singles.

The four-floor Kelly wing of the dorm will house women, while men will live in the five-floor Lang wing. "Commons" lounges connect corresponding floors of the two wings. Kitchen units are located on every other floor.

The architects, Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbot, in association with Freeman, French, Freeman, are the same firms which designed the Hadley and Millikin dorms.

Environmental Quality Projects and Proposals

by Duane Kline

Middlebury's newly reorganized Enviromental Quality group met Wednesday, Jan. 20 to discuss several projects, including a visit to Montpelier, on the following day, for an information session with several agencies of the state government.

Five members of the group, led by Frank Pallone, EQ's president, met with the legislature's two Natural Resources Committees and the Vermont Enviromental Commission. Pallone described the sessions as "extremely interesting and helpful." Among things discussed were the present legal status of pesticides, abortion reform, and the future of pending legislation. The group also met with a member of the Travel Information Agency to discuss Vermont's anti-billboard law. Members of the group will go on a tour of a test area in which all billboards have been replaced by smaller roadway signs or sign plazas which allow establishments to advertise under more restrictive conditions. The Montpelier trip was arranged through Middlebury's two representatives to the legislature.

Among the projects discussed at the EQ meeting were proposals for an Enviromental Conference sometime in March. The conference's format would be much like last year's, with several featured speakers, seminars and workshops; but probably wouldn't be as ambitious as last year's conference which drew 450 people from five states. According to Pallone, all the planning is in the early stages: "It's difficult to tell just what it's going to turn out to be."

The group is looking for people, hopefully with cars, to work on the second part of the Addison County Sewage Survey. This fall over 50 Middlebury students worked on the first part, which covered two-thirds of the county. Those interested in helping are asked to contact Graig Knopf.

Other projects sponsored by the group include the issuing of revised leaflets on the phosphate content in detergents and a recontinuation of the newspaper recycling project begun earlier this year. Bob Lider announced the formation of a nationally affiliated chapter of Zero Population Growth. This group will be politically and educationally oriented; its first presentation being a film on the population explosion, 'The Time of Man.' ZPG is seeking new members to work on projects such as lobbying towards abortion reform.

The Environmental Quality group is now operating under a new constitution which centers the organization's activities around an Executive Board and an Activities Board. These two boards will hopefully give the organization more long-range planning and direction than was possible under the previous system, a loose democracy led by a moderator.

Ecological Education at Environmental Center

by John Bell

The Vermont Environmental Center in Ripton, one of the few institutions of its kind in existence, is playing a large role in promoting concern over the problems of environmental quality in New England.

Two of the four environmentally-oriented lectures of the Winter series this week are being presented by the director and one of the staff from the Vermont Environmental Center in Ripton, which is giving a course in "Contemporary Human Ecology" to students from Goddard, Bennington, Williams and Middlebury this Winter Term. The presence of these events marks the tremendous rise of interest in the past few years in environmental quality.

The Center itself is a cluster of nine small buildings less than a mile outside of Ripton, the same facility once used to house a Job Corps center. The Center was organized as a private, non-profit corporation in 1969 by a group of environmentally concerned Vermonters. Backed with a two-year $150,000 grant from the New England Regional Commission, the Center established itself in Ripton last June.

Basically an independent institution, the Center has close ties with the Vermont state departments of education and resources and with institutions like Middlebury College. Five of the trustees of the corporation are appointed by the Governor, two by the Vermont Natural Resources Council, and one trustee each by the Vermont Education Association and the Vermont Federation of Sportsmen Clubs.

The Center is staffed by three full-time professors: Andrew P. Nelson, the director and a specialist in forestry and environmental biology; Shaun Bennett, an ecologist and Mark Blucher, a specialist in government and urban planning; and a small administrative staff.

The Center is presently concerned not with environmental research, but rather with environmental education, with creating an ecological conscience, what Prof. Nelson called an "educational response to environmental concerns."

"Environmental quality," Prof. Nelson said, "cannot be maintained by force of law — there must be an educational effort to develop a sense of understanding, acceptance and concern for measures to maintain environmental quality. The community can deal with its (environmental) problems when it feels personal involvement in those problems."

Besides the ecology course, the Center also runs workshops for Vermont and New England area school teachers on teaching ecology and other environmental subjects. Through these workshops, Prof. Nelson said, the Center hopes to "encourage people through the schools to focus attention on local problems of pollution, scarcity of resources and population pressures."

The Center also offers student internships for independent study or research during the academic year and the summer. Prof. Nelson said the Center would also like to establish an "outdoor laboratory" headed by a naturalist, for schoolchildren and visitors to the Center.

When asked about Vermont's environmental situation, Prof. Nelson said "the most immediate problem is controlling land use in a region where population grows at a tremendous rate. There will have to be a tremendous amount of planning to meet the unprecedented pressures of immigration to Vermont in the next 50 years, and to maintain the open space and pastoral environment of Vermont. We can't allow all these people to come to Vermont without destroying the reasons why they want to come." Prof. Nelson suggested the possibility that Vermont might have to be declared a "regional park" in order for the area to maintain its "pastoral environment.'

36,000 Vermonters Drink "Unfit Water"

by Bill Landry

A recent federal survey rated the water which Middlebury town and Middlebury College uses as "fair." According to Town Manager David Crawford the town plans to expand its water supply facilities, but nothing drastic is planned for improving them.

A survey conducted by a bureau of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in the summer of 1969 and released in August 1970 rated Middlebury's water supply as "fair" and revealed the following faults: an improperly protected source, poor chemical quality and a manganese concentration which exceeds the recommended standard. Included in the study of public water supplies were six metropolitan American cities and the state of Vermont. Middlebury's "fair" rating lies midway on a scale which ranges from "excellent" to "undesirable."

Vermont did abysmally in the federal survey, though chosen because of its water's reputation for purity. Eighteen water supplies (including Brandon's) were rated as "unfit for drinking," and forty-eight others as "undesirable." These supplies serve 36,000 Vermonters. In contrast, only 10 water supplies, serving 17,000 people were rated "good."

In a "Campus" interview, Town Manager Crawford stated that the town's water supply is being checked regularly. Water supplies are sent to the Department of Health in Montpelier two to three times per week and are analysed for chlorine and fluorine concentrations, chemical additives. He said that the "source" which is "improperly protected" is the uncovered reservoir on Chipman Hill. Mr. Crawford expects that the State Health Department will eventually ask for the covering of the reservoir. He also thinks that Middlebury will probably have to pay for the construction of a covering itself, as there is little state or federal aid available for such a project. *Continued on page 15*

editorial

THE CAMPUS, 1971

The Campus printed a notice in the last issue that it could not continue to appear without student participation, and appealed for help. Response has been very encouraging. The paper has reorganized under departments, appointed three new editors, and is being produced by a large new staff. The Campus is also considering going to a bi-weekly format; the next issue will appear on February 19, the first week of the Spring semester. The editors thank the new staff, upon whom the existence of the newspaper will continue to depend.

Sex ratios

In the early 1940's, Middlebury had plans for a separate women's college, complete with a separate library and a separate faculty. If these plans were the fruits of some obscure rationale, they are not an isolated instance in the College's continuing history. Another would be the "ideal" ratio of 60-40 men to women maintained in the College.

The need for a quota by sex is obvious. The applicant to matriculant ratio for women is 14:1, for men it is about 8:1; 27 per cent more women currently apply for 33 per cent fewer places than men. If applicants were judged solely on the basis of traditional academic criteria (excluding that of sex, as at Bennington), this would be a women's college, with a scattering of males.

The most equitable and defensible ratio would appear to be that of 50 men to 50 women. Presumably, any deviation from this ratio should have to be the product of a valid and clearly delineated educational policy. Instead, the College has established a ratio of 60:40 men to women, with a logic that seems not to further, but to belie any educational purpose.

To accuse the College of malice in discriminating against women would be to credit its policy with stronger rationale than it actually possesses. Some of the observations used to explain the current ratio (no one attempts to defend it) are examples of suitably circular logic: one explanation given is that it corresponds with the general 60:40 ratio of men to women in American colleges; perhaps all colleges cite this justification; the intercollegiate athletic program would suffer, it is also explained, if the ratio were readjusted, though athletics are theoretically of lower priority than academics.

The weakness of the arguments used to justify the College's current policy indicates the paucity of logic behind this "ideal" system, well in keeping with the Middlebury tradition. Beginning with Class of 1975, currently being admitted, the College should adopt a more reasonable ratio of 50:50, even at the risk of forsaking traditional modes of thought.

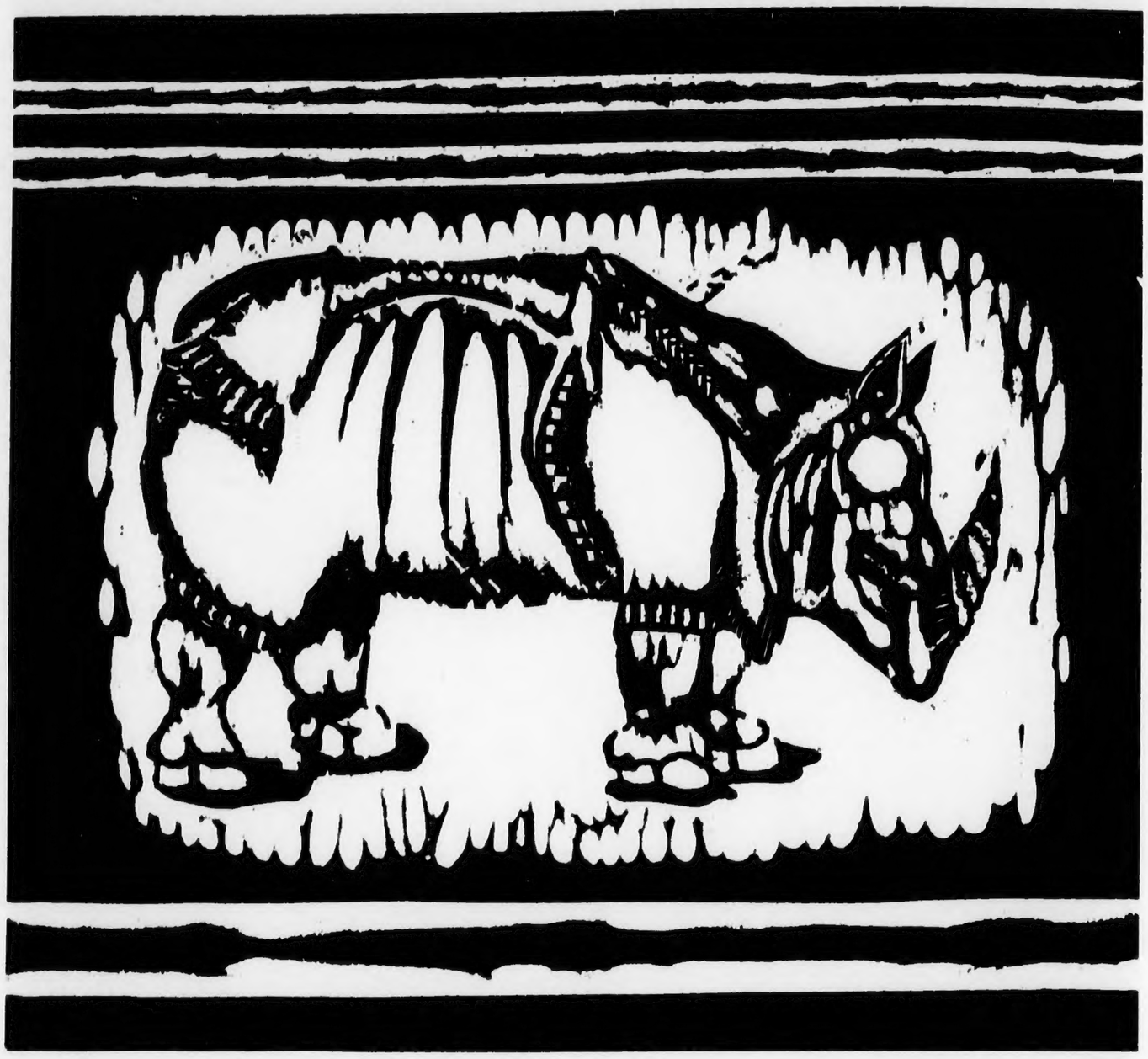
THE CAMPUS

Opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College. Signed columns, letters and articles are the responsibility of the writer.

The student newspaper of Middlebury College, published at Middlebury, Vermont 05753 every Thursday in the College year, except official College holidays and during examination periods.

Editorial and Business offices in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, 05753. Telephone 388-2813. Business Telephone 388-2674; Address Box 778, Middlebury College.

Second class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Subscription rates $6.00 per year, $3.50 per semester.



Review

Toffler's Future Shock

by Alan Levy

Remember Orwell's "1984," or Huxley's "Brave New World," with their visions of Big Brother and bokanovskified babies? When the newspapers flash headlines like, "Government Agencies Maintain Dossiers on Thousands," "Scientists on Road to Test-Tube Babies," one wonders if those stories are so far fetched or inconceivable. People have stopped laughing at science fiction; there is too little fiction in science fiction, evidently.

A new book gives us a chance to again see Brave New World revisited. "Future Scock" by Alvin Toffler, a specialist in the sociology of the future, is an excellent work that will be loved by some because they recognize the enormous possibilities that Toffler speaks of, and hated by others who are repulsed by the world that Toffler says is coming. "Future Shock" opens by stating, "In the three short decades between now and the twenty-first century, millions of ordinary psychologically normal people will face an abrupt collision with the future. Future Shock, says Toffler, is a condition in which one fails to adapt to the future. Future shock "will not be found in Index Medicus or in any listing of psychological abnormalities. Yet, unless intelligent steps are taken to combat it, millions of human beings will find themselves increasingly disoriented, progressively incompetent to deal with their environments."

"Future Shock" is not fiction. It is meant as a serious study of the future and urges that the science of adaptivity has to be greatly expanded in order for society to be able to educate sensibly for change. In his introduction, Toffler makes two very important statements.

He says first, that the rate of change is sometimes more important than the direction of change. In order for us to begin to accept that statement, there needs to be a reversal in American thought. American society, whether on a public or private level, seems to be dominated by this urgent need for change, reform, almost any change. And the change must always be immediate: Peace Now, Power Now and so on. Little thought is given to how fast all the changes are coming and what the cumulative effect of so much coming so fast will be.

The second statement of note is that a coherent image of the future can give us valuable insights into the present. This is also contrary to present American thought. We build our views of the present and the future on the past. Decisions are made, lives are structured and policies determined by what worked in the past. Toffler says perpetuation of these two main currents in American society are going to get us in a lot of trouble. I guess you only have to look around, and not very hard at that, to see that the trouble has already started.

Also in his introduction, Toffler indicates that he makes no claims to being a 'television oracle' or a 'newspaper astrologist.' But in "Future Shock" when Toffler makes a statement about the future, he omits the use of qualifiers and speaks categorically and firmly. He asks that the reader understand his stylistic problem. I would hope that those who skim over Toffler's introduction and miss this point, don't get annoyed over the author's unequivocal presentation, because it would then become too easy to dismiss the focus of the book, in anger over his inclusion of one or several points one might not agree with. "Future Shock" has to be read with an open mind and a willingness to keep things in perspective while following Toffler's line of reasoning.

The uniqueness of society we live in today makes for an omnipresent controversy. Many say the youth rebellion and the societal trends were evident at many periods along the path of history. Toffler disagrees. He cites one philosopher's point of view that we are undergoing a 'revolution so fundamental' that the only comparable historical change is the old stone age into the new. This is the super-industrial revolution. That's Toffler's term, some have already named it-The Age of Aquarius.

Toffler does not seem to hold terribly much awe for youth's heroes, Orwell and Huxley. He is not sympathetic to the image that the two supposedly future oriented authors expound. "Future Shock" characterizes the super-industrial society by three concepts: transcience, novelty and diversity.

Continued on page 15

LETTERS

DRUGS

To the Editor:

This is not necessarily a "do not do" letter, nor is it a factual, statistical report. What it is is a statement: drugs should be a private thing.

The school's policy is not very restrictive concerning drugs, which leaves us a large responsibility. This responsibility is a question of respect.

First, self-respect. This requires self-knowledge and understanding. Not only are most users less attractive physically but also intellectually when they are "doing" something. Some of the most brilliant students on campus seem to become foolish babblers when stoned. At first they are, perhaps, amusing. Then they are merely pitiable. Someone argued with me on this point, saying, "So what? Don't you like ugly people?" He didn't realize that people are never ugly unless they make themselves so. Back to the self-understanding. Perhaps if you know yourself well enough, you feel that it doesn't matter to you if you look foolish to your friends, providing they know you're stoned. However, I don't

Babette's Benchley: Inconsistent, but Interesting

"Robert Benchley: His Life and Good Times" by Babette Rosmond. Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1970. 227 pages. $6.95

by Chris Mooney

One of the characters in Truffaut's "Stolen Kisses" is an eccentric detective who, while typing up an investigation report, asks his secretary for synonyms of the verb "to say" (he has already used it three times.) Although she suggests several good ones, he decides to keep using "say." One can imagine Babette Rosmond in a similar situation as she began work on "Robert Benchley: His Life and Good Times;" the book consists largely of the infrequent honest allusions Benchley made himself to his life history. (Not seriously can one regard a boy who, at his first fireworks, tried to hide under the bench he was sitting on, and got his head stuck?)

For those who are not familiar with the work of Robert Benchley, the grand old American humorist (as well as longtime drama critic for "Life" and "The New Yorker"), Miss Rosmond has managed, despite some awkward paraphrasing and unpolished connecting prose, to collect the material to which new readers will be most readily attracted; for Benchley aficionadoes, she affords the opportunity to review some of his best passages, and to catch glimpses of his personal life as well.

These glimpses would not surprise anyone who knew Benchley personally; among the regular patrons of "21," Polly Adler's, and the Algonquin in New York City during the 1930's and '40's, Benchley 's abounding generosity (a restaurant bill reaching four figures was presented to Mrs. Benchley not long after his death) was a noted trait. Benchley's more serious side was strongly motivated by surprisingly contemporary leanings towards pacifism and racial integration. The treatment of these subjects, along with one chapter devoted to Benchley's days at Harvard,, swing towards the lighter side of "relevant."

"My courses were all selected with a very definite aim in view, with a serious purpose in mind: No classes before 11 a.m. or after 2:30 p.m. and nothing on Saturday...On that rock was my education built.' "

To the book's credit is the author's familiarity with her subject's public life. She does a fair job of bringing before the reader many of Benchley's better-known consorts. By way of anecdotes and a great deal of quotation (much of which she clarifies unnecessarily,)she gives excessive insight into Dorothy Parker, the scathingly witty critic, poet, and short - story writer ("When Calvin Coolidge passed away, and Mrs. Parker was told the President was dead, she replied, 'How can they tell?' "), and, in lesser detail, into F.Scott Fitzgerald; Robert Sherwood, the Pultizer Prize - winning jounnalist; and James Thurber, with still briefer looks at other well-known writers and performers. Those attracted to name-droppers should take at least a quick look at this book.

There are stylistic problems, however, which prevent this biography from being the effortless piece Benchley would certainly have preferred. At times her sentence structure is altogether faulty ("Even as a child, Robert was an insatiable reader, a habit which he tried to share with others all his life."), with paragraphs often touching on several unrelated topics. While the material in the first few chapters, dealing with Benchley's youth, education, and early career, is arranged chronologically, organization later becomes a persistent problem. In the tenth chapter, it is deplorable, with the focus meandering from Benchley's disinterest in cars (" 'What's your car?' 'Red.' ") to his incompetence with all machines, to his frustrations at social gatherings, his dislike of telephones, his wardrobe, dentists, birds, parlor games (" 'I am a militant nonparticipant . . . I throw stones and spit at the players' "), and so on. Not always are the jokes Miss Rosmond strives to include worth the effort. And in order to name these patchwork chapters, she randomly chooses witty fragments from Benchley's writings-- so as not to be confined, one suspects, to a particular topic.

Her manner is inconsistent. Although there are isolated moments when she can relax with her subject (her attitude is usually too close to hero-worship for this), her occasional feeble jokes display discomfort.

Her portrayal of Benchley has its flaws too. There are ambiguous allusions to his friendships with various women, his long absences from home, and the extent to which he drank. Miss Rosmond's references to Benchley as a disappointed man, on the other hand (he sometimes regretted the limitations of humorous writing) are no less disconcerting. One would rather picture him as the sheepish hero of his short essays, as the bumbling star of his "How to--" film shorts, as the notoriously mischievous playgoer.

". . . A gypsy girl came onstage and crawled to the feet of a matriarch and kissed the hem of her dress.

" 'Me Nubi,' said the gypsy girl. 'Nubi good girl. Nubi stay.'

"Robert stood up. 'Me bad boy,' he said. 'Me Bobby. Me go.' And he left the theater."

And yet, Robert Benchley survives Babette Rosmond's biography in rather good form. Although much of the humor cited is clumsily pieced together, many quotations are long, untouched, and delightful. It is fortunate that Miss Rosmond's esteem for Benchley goes as far as it does: it may be just what saved those saving passages. They make the book worth reading; they make us thankful that Benchley's mother so stalwartly defended, from his earliest days, his keen sense of humor.

Winter Session II

I sleep until I get dirty,
Shower until I get tired....

Bruce Morgan

William Meredith: Effective Poetry, Poor Reading

by Phil Davis

In his introductory remarks, Reginald Cook, professor-emeritus of American Literature, discussed the poet-teacher, or teacher-poet. Dr. Cook said, "... either the writing gets in the way of the teaching, or the teaching gets in the way of the writing...." He excepted William Meredith from the pitfalls of this "impossible impasse." Describing Meredith as an "effective teacher" and speaking of the "deceptive simplicity" of his poetry, He set the stage for a man of admirable talent both as a speaker and a poet. William Meredith filled the role with only minor inconsistencies. He came to read poetry, not only his, but also that of various poets connected with Middlebury through the Breadloaf School of English and the Writers' Conferences. Prefacing his readings, Meredith spoke of his affiliation with Middlebury, which is a long and outstanding one. Speaking slowly, and extemporaneously, Meredith was witty and easy to listen to.

Meredith read poems by John Barryman, Louis Cox and Dabny Stuart as well as those of Robert Pack and a young lady he described as the "most underrated poet around," Maxine Cueman. Each poem that Meredith read was lost in the voice that read it, spoken in a high plaintive monotone, emitting weary lines, forcing the listener to concentrate, as the subtlety of Meredith's speech helped only somewhat in the interpretation of the poems read.

Meredith began his reading with Cox's poem, "Red Right Returning," which voiced the hope of man easing through a channel marked by buoys in one's ship (through life in one's mind and body) safely, without mishap. Although hardly exciting lines to ponder, the poem pointed toward a way of life not unknown, envied by some, scorned by others. Cox's image of "coasts whose days are seaward watching" was worth mentioning.

Stuart's poem, "Exchange," entailed the fear of death coexistent with the desire to die. Continuing in the same theme was Meredith's reading of Pack's poem, "This Poem will Self-Destruct." Cynical, Pack writes "... when the poem begins to smoke-- add incense. That is called style." Concise and generally well-written, Pack's poem did not benefit from Meredith's reading, and was, in fact, made less powerful as a result.

Maxine Cueman's poem, "Young Nun at Breadloaf," contained pleasant verses concerning the beauty and alluring presence of the natural wonder of Breadloaf and the effect that this has upon a young writer attending the conference. More verse would be needed to acknowledge Meredith's optimistic criticism that Miss Cueman is indeed underrated.

Meredith's own anthology entailed a much finer selection of poetry than those he began with. Meredith prefaced his own poems with some thoughts concerning his problems with communication in relation to young people. Speaking as a teacher, he said, "... we care more about our students' approval than anything else." His naïvete was embarrassingly evident and honestly presented in the first poem that he read, "Wading Dream about a Lost Child." "I cannot imagine seventeen," he wrote, thinking of a young girl using drugs on a California beach, describing her as a "fresh joint tossed into damp sand." Meredith changed direction, continuing with perception, characterizing the girl's mother and father respectively as the one dollar bill which weeps and the five dollar bill which "crumples itself in its hand." In this poem, as in others, during the reading, Meredith exhibited the brilliance that is attributed to him, ending it, asking, reading, "... who can

Continued on page 13

S TO THE EDITOR

believe that a person would wish to make himself less attractive to strangers, if he could avoid it, or unless he had no self-respect. Keep a little.

Secondly, he must respect the power of the drug. He must know what the drug can and can't do. Finally, even if one knows oneself, he can only estimate how he will respond to the drug, always being fully dangerous and unpredictable. It's sad to see someone seeking an awareness or purpose through drugs and failing to do so. In some cases, by this failure to find, he fails to live. He has forced himself out of real life, and functions only in an unreal world. And that is a failure to live.

Next, a question of respect for friends. No one should try to influence someone else to do drugs, because drugs should be a private thing. There are infinite ways and reasons to influence. Perhaps the most common are indifference, pressure, and guilt. Example:

Someone walks into a room where two friends are smoking. They are indifferent to him and he doesn't know himself well, but they know him less and aren't interested. He's pressured and they don't like him. Perhaps they don't like themselves for not liking him or for his having seen them. Ultimately he smokes with them. They talk. He feels included, accepted. They smoke several nights a week without him. He knows they don't really like him. He likes himself less. He's weaker and he's guilty because he didn't really want to smoke in the first place. Perhaps they're guilty too. He looks for something more, not inside himself but outside. He trips. He begins his downward fall.

The above is not always true but often enough for you to seriously consider it a possible situation which you could be responsible for.

Lastly, the student should have some respect for the school and prove he deserves the responsibility he has been given. This means smoking with door closed if you must smoke on campus. If you have no self-respect, nor respect for the power of the drug, at least respect the institution. It's unnecessary to advertise, especially if you don't want to risk losing the privilege of being responsible for yourself. Or at least leave others their own rights to self-respect.

Sue Mende

Politics of Ecology

THE POLITICS OF ECOLOGY. By James Ridgeway. 222 pages. Dutton. $5.95.
ECO-CATASTROPHE. By the Editors of Ramparts. 158 pages. Harper & Row. $3.95.

by Steve Early

When Ramparts published its special ecology issue last Spring, on the cover was a picture of the Bank of America, Isla Vista Branch, burning to the ground. The fire was set by students at the University of California at Santa Barbara who saw the Bank as a major contributor to racial opression, the war in Vietnam, and environmental destruction. The Editors of Ramparts apparently agreed. In fact, they boldly declared that "the students who burned the Bank.. may have done more towards saving the environment than all the Earth-Day Teach-Ins put together."

This view of Earth Day was hardly shared by those who organized and supported the National Teach-In last April 22--the liberal student activists in Environmental Action, their Congressional patron, Sen. Gaylord Nelson, and their corporate sponsors (among them some of the worst industrial polluters in the country): Proctor & Gamble, General Electric, Standard Oil, International Paper, Chevron Oil, General Motors, and Atlantic Richfield. Neither they nor many other Americans were likely to see any connection between an outrageous act of vandalism and the fight against pollution.

Part of the problem is that the Ramparts cover was misleading. The Editors were not encouraging bank-burning or endorsing it as a political tactic. As they pointed out, "Burning a bank is not the same as putting the banks and their system out out of business. To do that, millions of people in this country will first have to wake up to the real sources of their misery." The Bank of America was only a symbol of the system and, to Ramparts and author James Ridgeway, it is the system itself---corporate capitalism and concentrated corporate power---which is primarily responsible for the ecological crisis facing America today. The magazine's quarrel with Earth Day--- and Ridgeway's objection also --- concerns the movement's failure to awaken the people to this, "the real source of their misery." To the extent that the students' action at Santa Barbara might lead to such an awakening, Ramparts, at least, believed that it would have more impact than the Teach-Ins.

One does not have to accept this last contention to agree with both books' criticism of the manner in which Earth Day was conceived and promoted. Ecology, you may remember, was going to unify the country, unite the generations, and turn students away from "lesser concerns" like the war, racism, and poverty. Earth Day activities were modelled after the original Vietnam teach-ins, but there the similarity ended. Unlike the early student anit-war efforts, Earth Day was an officially sanctioned event--proposed by a Senator, embraced by the Nixon Administration and the media, funded by large foundations. It was an Establishment movement which, in Ridgeway's words, "offered liberal-minded people.. a safe, rational and above all peaceful way of seeming to remake society, limit the growth of capitalism, and preserve natural resources through pollution control." It also offered American businessmen an unprecedented opportunity to demonstrate their social concern by jumping on the environmental bandwagon.

With such a coalition of supporters, the Earth Day Teach-Ins were destined to teach very little. In many instances, they provided a platform for student politicians who, as one writer noted, "urged Americans to deal with ecological disaster by giving up their cars, Saran wrap, and non-returnable bottles." (Either that, or by burying their cars, as one group did with a shiny '69 Chevy.) On another level, there were dozens of empty speeches by professional pols in both parties who saw ecology as a popular, non-partisan issue. Representatives of business, of course, expounded at length on their commitment to cleaning up the air, land, and water, and corporate advertising quickly began to reflect the proper concern for environment.

Much of James Ridgeway's book is devoted to a study of just how American corporations, particularly those involved in the energy industry, have tried to direct the environmental crusade and use it for their own purposes. He explores the myriad ways they have found to make pollution, and now pollution control, profitable. And he examines the failure of the Federal government to effectively regulate private interests and implement even the most minimal reforms aimed at preserving the nation's resources.

".....it is the system itself -- corporate capitalism and concentrated corporate power -- which is primarily responsible for the ecological crisis facing America today."

The real "politics of ecology," unlike the festivities of Earth Day, are often dull and complicated. But Ridgeway is a good investigative reporter, one of the best radical muckrackers writing today, and, as in his previous book, The Closed Corporations and his reportage for "Hark Times" and the "New Republic," he is able to probe the official statements and the fine print of federal legislation, and look beyond the public relations plays of industry. We learn a lot about public sanitation systems, the different methods of treating sewage, the mechanics of government financing and operations, and the intricacies of corporate expansion.

Ridgeway begins with a short history of modern sewage disposal methods, which have changed very little over the last 70 years. What has changed even less is the basic assumption underlying these methods---the so-called "dilution theory." This is the notion that it is perfectly all right to treat sewage by a chemical or biological process and then dump it in the nearest river or stream in quantities which the water is judged capable of diluting; the waterway itself "is viewed as an integral part of the sewage treatment process."

Reinforced with this kind of thinking, federal and state "water-quality standards" have been little more than licenses to pollute, and "pollution control," a matter of estimating the assimilative capicity of any given body of water. Government agencies attempt to fairly appraise the "effluent requirements" of all industrial and municipal sources and assign each a share of the total amount of sewage to be discharged. For those who dump more than their share, there are fines. As Ridgeway writes, "By taking this course, the government is saying, in effect, that navigable waterways can be rented as open sewers."

Ridgeway discusses several experimental proposals for recycling sewage instead of releasing it into the handiest stream. But he points out that sewer technology has lagged badly because of underfunding and that there are not even enough treatment facilities being built along the lines of those which already exist. One reason for the present overload is the volume of industrial waste. Of the 280,000 manufacturing concerns in the United States, all but 25,000 discharge into municipal sewers. In large urban areas, municipal water treatment plants have been constructed which can handle an excess capacity often 100 per cent greater than the volume of waste actually produced by their resident populations. Much of this surplus capacity is used by local industries and, although they usually pay something for the privilege, "it is the consumers and taxpayers, through federal grants and state bonds, who bear the cost of construction and maintenance of the treatment facilitites." Thus the public pays for the construction of additional facilities necessitated by the polluters themselves.

This is but one instance in which government policies and programs (and indeed government itself) have served the interests of the rich and powerful, and made pollution control more difficult. A more obvious example is the oil industry. Ridgeway documents how the major oil companies are increasingly becoming "energy combines" which seek to monopolize the alternative sources of power---coal, natural gas, and atomic energy. Since the burning of coal, gas, and oil creates most air pollution, and nuclear power threatens to create even more of a different sort, the "new fuel trusts" are at the heart of the environmental problem. Their expansion has been aided by the oil-depletion allowance, oil import quotas, the lack of government-sponsored research in the energy field, and scandalous practices in the leasing of public lands and off-shore drilling rights.

"Due to the pressure of inflation, Nixon will spend less on air and water pollution than any President since the federal program was begun a decade ago."

Ridgeway is also understandably critical of the Nixon Administration's timid performance in its own self-declared "war on pollution." Due to "the pressure of inflation, Nixon will spend less on air and water pollution than any President since the federal program was begun a decade ago." The White House has appointed a National Industrial Pollution Control Council headed by the president of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, a company that was ordered three years ago by the State of Wisconsin to stop discharging sulphur wastes into the Mississippi River. (It still hasn't complied.) The Council consists of fifty-three other businessmen whose job it is to advise the President "on environmental programs affecting industry and on industry's proposals for dealing with the pollution it causes."

When representatives of environmental action and consumer groups recently showed up at a Council meeting in Washington, they were turned away. Apparently they were not sufficiently interested in the newest "growth industry" of all---pollution control. With a potential $25 million market, the corporations, particularly those in oil and chemicals, are falling all over themselves trying to set up subsidiaries which will make "sizable profits cleaning up (at public expense) rivers and lakes which they profitably polluted in the first place." As Forbes Magazine put it in a cover story last year, "There's cash in all that trash."

(As for the tendency to appoint polluters to anti-pollution agencies, even the New York Times, a journal not known for muckracking of any kind, has documented this national scandal. In a front-page article last Dec. 7, The Times reported; "The

Continued on page 11

THE ALIBI

Announces:
CONSERVATION HOURS

MON. *thru* THURS.
6-8 pm
10-11pm

Draft Beer - 15¢

ALL MIXED DRINKS
- 1/2 Price

Conserve Your Resources

MIDDLEBURY

GARBER TRAVEL

Travel and earn money as campus rep. for Garber Travel.

1406 Beacon St.
Brookline, Mass.

Interested? Write, or call collect:

DAVID TROOK
617-734-2100

QUESNEL'S LAUNDRY
in the Grand Union Plaza
SELF-SERVICE LAUNDROMAT
SELF-SERVICE DRY CLEANING
Shirt Service - Finish Laundry
Finish Dry Cleaning
OPEN EVERY DAY 7 AM - 10 PM

BEN FRANKLIN
Your Complete Variety Store
Main Street, Middlebury
Next to the Campus Cinema

P-S-S-S-S-T!
(Ted Novak turns on cars- . ..stalled ones)
NOVAK'S
Main Street Mobil Station

Continued from page 10

membership of air and water pollution boards in 35 states is markedly weighted with industrial, agricultural, municipal, and county representatives whose own organizations or spheres of activity are in many cases in the forefront of pollution....The roster of big corporations with employees on such boards reads like an abbreviated blue book of American industry, particularly the most pollution-troubled segments.")

The pollution-control racket is described at greater length in a selection from Eco-Catastrophe entitled, "The Making of a Pollution Industrial Complex." This and other pieces in the collection originally appeared as articles in Ramparts, most of them in the special ecology issue. The magazine has distinguished itself for its radical analysis in a number of areas, but in this book it manages to go beyond sporadic sniping and, in examing the ecology crisis, develop a coherent critique of "the very structure of American society."

That is not to say the contributors agree on everything. The title article is by a leading ecologist, Dr. Paul Ehrlich, who is severely criticized by several other writers. Ridgeway too is a critic of Ehrlich and his fellow "neo-Malthusians" because he feels they divert attention from the real source of pollution, which is industry not overpopulation. Radicals like Ridgeway argue also that the Zero population movement tends to support population measures which are coercive and will only serve "to narrow and increase the wealth of a few individuals and corporations," particularly in the Third World.

While the U.S. does have a definite interest in restraining population growth in poor nations (if only to reduce the threat of political instability and revolutionary change), it has a far greater responsibility to limit its own population. And to their credit, the Z pop people have done much to awaken the American public to this particular fact of life. The average American consumes more resources, occupies more space, generates more waste than 25 to 100 inhabitants of any underdeveloped country. America's opulent standard of living is the envy of the world, and no wonder-it was achieved and is maintained at the expense of much of the world. What the "neo-Malthusian" population experts and ecologists are saying is simply that the American economy cannot continue to expand and grow at its present rate. The U.S., with approximately 6 per cent of the world's population, cannot persist in devouring an estimated 60 per cent of the world's consummable resources every year- and expect there will be anything left for anyone else or even its own future generations.

The economic solutions Ridgeway proposes are of the short-range and practical variety-breaking up the oil trusts, establishing greater public control over the energy industry, increasing the use of injunctions to require immediate pollution abatement, and imposing strict price controls to insure that the cost of cleaning-up comes out of corporate profits, not the pockets of consumers. But he realizes that "environmental decay and ecological catastrophe cannot be averted merely by increasing programs like 'pollution control' which deal with sources rather than systems." Ridgeway's proposals then are not mere reforms, but rather "different ways of attacking concentrated corporate power, the source of pollution, thereby opening up the possibilities of revolutionary change, and for reorganizing society...on different principles."

What kind of principles does he have in mind? Well, we already know what we don't want and can no longer afford. Say the editors of Ramparts: "As long as society organizes production around the incentive to convert man's energies and natures' resources into profit, no planned, equable, ecologically balanced system of production can ever exist... We simply don't need any more gross national product, any more unnecessary goods and factories. What we do need is a redistribution of existing wealth and a reallocation of society's resources."

Planning, redistribution of wealth, reallocation of resources-all of these imply socialism of some sort. And increasingly, even liberal commentators and economists, are concluding that any real solutions to the crisis of ecology require basic changes in our socio-economic structure and our present patterns of production and consumption. As Peter Schrag noted recently in "The Saturday Review," "Historically, America rejected general economic planning and broad social welfare systems because there way always the promise of enough for all without them. Now, ironically, we are likely to get socialism, not because, as everywhere else, we couldn't produce enough, but because we may be producing too much and by so doing destroy everything we have."

Economist Robert Heilbroner has also recognized that America must somehow bring its "economic activities into a sustainable relationship" with the earth's "resource capabilities and waste absorption properties." "On the simplest level," he argues in an essay entitled, "Ecological Armageddon," a whole series of technological problems must be met. Fume-free transportation must be developed on land and air. The cult of disposability must be replaced by that of reusability. Population stability must be attained by tax and other inducements, both to conserve resources and to preserve reasonable population densities. The rate and kind of technological change and industrial development will have "to be supervised and probably greatly reduced."

Heilbroner wonders, however, if any of this is "imaginable within a capitalist setting-that is, in a nation in which the business ideology permeates the views of nearly all groups and classes and establishes the bounds of what is possible and natural, and what is not?" He is by no means certain that "we are likely to get socialism," but warns of the dangers of our present course. Environmental disorders "will tax our technical and socio-political ingenuity, but the main difficulty they pose is not whether, but how soon they can be solved.

As to where to look for solutions, and how to build the political movement needed to implement them-Earth Day was only a beginning, and a rudimentary one at that. Already, the "ecology consciousness" of last Spring seems to be fading, but only in spite of the best efforts of James Ridgeway, the Editors of Ramparts, and others who continue to provide us with the necessary radical perspective on the problems we face.

The following students and faculty and staff are members of the 1971 M. C. A. B.

Bruce Grogan
Laura Reinersten
Kit Fuller
Greg Soper
Tim Metzger
Chris Grejtak
Mildred Reese
George Cady
Linda Frew
Erica Wonnacott
Peter Stitt
"T" Tall

The Campus has no sports articles this week. If there are people interested in producing a sports page, we would welcome your help. Whether or not The Campus carries sports is entirely up to you.

Vermont Domeciles

by Peter Adam

On the left hand side of route 7 south of Middlebury just after the snowbowl turnoff you can see a geodesic dome. William Harris, associate professor of Classics, is the proud owner of the dome. He built it himself.

A geodesic dome is a structure which closely follows the shape and whose edge lengths closely follow the circles of the sphere. (These edges are the geodesics.) Geodesic domes encapsule a great deal of space with a very light structure which has no intermediate supports; the dome supports itself. Bill Harris' dome is 38 feet in diameter. It is five-eighths of a sphere enclosing approximately 13,000 cubic feet with a floor area of about 1,136 square feet

The geodesic dome was developed by Buckminster Fuller, the well known poet-architect; his first patent for the dome was granted in 1951. (Anyone who builds a dome for re-sale must pay five cents per square foot of exterior dome surface area to Fuller's office.) Although several large structures are based on geodesics, (the astrodome in Houston, for example) one sees few domes used for human habitation. Harris estimates that there are no more than 20 in Vermont. He attributes the paucity of domes to the conservative character of building unions - domes are faster and easier to build than conventional houses; less skill is required and the costs are cheaper. Harris claims that only three pickup trucks full of material are needed for the outer shell. The only materials needed are four types of struts and two types of plywood. The Pease Dome Company of Plattsburgh, New York offers pre-fabricated dome kits for $4,422.

Bill Harris plans to build more domes this summer. He's primarily interested in manufacturing kits and helping the purchasers construct their own domes. His prices will be competitive with those of the Pease Dome Co.

Harris feels that Middlebury College could use geodesic domes. One could serve very well as a media center-- the omni-directional accoustic properties of the geodesic dome would make it perfect for such a center. A structure based on geodesics would be well-suited for a field house. Reynolds Alumimium Company manufacutres such a pre-fabricated structure, and, because it is so easy to assemble, interested students could aid in the construction.

While the future of geodesics at Middlebury College is dubious, those members of the college community who would like to build or just learn about geodesic domes in general," Dome Book One," put out by the editors of The Whole Earth Catalogue, is available at the Vermont Book Store. Perhaps more of us will learn, as Bill Harris has, that there's no place like dome.

THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL

TOM RUSH

"CLASSIC RUSH"

$2.99 - Feb. 5 only

Hurry!
Quantity is limited!

The Vermont Book Shop
Middlebury, Waitsfield

TEACHERS NEEDED

Opportunities for beginning and experienced candidates. Private schools, coast to coast. Also public schools in the northeast. Especially sciences, math, languages. *Write today for particulars.*

SCHOOL SERVICE BUREAU
P.O.Box 278K
Windsor, Conn.06095

Tel. 203-688-6409

HALLMARK VALENTINE CARDS

(When you care enough to send the very best) —

AND

The Gift That Won't Last . . .

LOFT'S

CANDIES

for your Valentine

on . . .

VALENTINE'S DAY FEB. 14th

PARK DRUG STORE

34 Main Street

MIDDLEBURY 388 - 2522 VERMONT

"TRY THE DRUG STORE FIRST"

TEACHERS

Public or Private Schools
Certified or Uncertified
New York Area or Nationwide

Call or Write:
212-947-3212 or 563-6755
500 Fifth Avenue, N.Y., N.Y.10036
ASSOCIATED TEACHERS AGENCY

JIM'S SHOE REPAIR

WEYBRIDGE STREET

An old shoe has got character.

When the sole is gone, don't throw it out - Repair it.

Frog Alley

Main Street

Dean Turner discusses Tenure, Direction of College

The following is the first interview in a series with the major administrative officers of the College, stressing the nature of their jobs and the decisions which the College is presently facing. The editor wistfully hopes that these interviews might help to spark some interest in the academic direction of the College. This first interview, with Dean of the Faculty A. Richard Turner, was conducted by Ted Hobson. Because of the length of the interview, 45 minutes, the transcript is excerpted.

THE CAMPUS: You've been Dean of the Faculty now for a semester.

TURNER: Yeah. Right

THE CAMPUS: What is the Job?

TURNER: Well, in the abstract and practically speaking also, the main responsibility is hiring. However this year we're hiring I think eight or nine people only, which is the lowest in years— it's been running around thirty a year. The reasons for this slowdown are fairly obvious. There's an addition to staff in sociology, and everything else is in the nature of a replacement. So that aspect of the job is nothing like what it's been, say, ever since Armstrong got here. I think the fullest aspect of the job is generally to be responsible for faculty affairs, and that covers a wide spectrum of things— housing; the Dean of the Faculty is chairman of the Curriculum Committee, at least as it was constituted; he handles many requests that vary from research funds to travel funds to revamping of facilities. In other words the office is sort of a channel for the various things that may be on a faculty member's mind. I try to bring concerns of the faculty to the administration not really in the sense of an advocate, but in the sense of a guy who tries to find out really what is on people's minds, and, you know, bring it in to the administration so it can be discussed instead of just being a matter of hearsay.

THE CAMPUS: I'd like to talk about some of the problems that have come up during the fall, both to the Dean of the Faculty and just come up generally. And I guess one of the main problems is the problem of tenured faculty. Could you discuss this problem?

TURNER: Yeah. Well, I'd say that the main problem that we, meaning the College, have really been confronting, and one of the things that I've spent a lot of time on, as has Cubeta, is the whole question of the tenure complement of the College.

Now, first of all, as to tenure, whether you think that it is a good idea or not is almost an irrelevant question, because we do seem to be saddled with this system. I think it's fairly unreal to suppose that Middlebury, say, could lead the way to scrapping tenure (which I do think would be a good idea for the profession as a whole). I think tenure ill serves us. There would be other alternatives, but I don't want to go into that; there would be other ways of doing it, but we do have it. So, the real problem that we have realized acutely and rather specifically this fall is what happens whan a college becomes overheavy in the percentage of tenured members. Now, I think, you kind of respond pretty much with a gut reaction as to what is the right number of tenured people, and you compare, to some extent, with the experiences of other places, now and in the past.

What we generally seem to feel and find in such comparisons is that as you get over one-half tenured faculty, you begin to get into a situation where you don't have a great deal of flexibility. And when it gets up, say, to 60 per cent or over, you're really locking yourself in.

Well, right now we're at about 54 per cent tenure, and we could get up to 60 per cent in a couple of years if we acted affirmatively on some of the things that will come before us. So, this has been a bit of a shocker in the College, because we've never really faced that kind of a problem before at all, and we now realize that we've got to be very careful about not getting over-tenured, and to try and move in such a way that we realize that, in certain departments we may be, for the time being, tenured-up, and in others we've got to look realistically to the fact that there may be one more, two more, additions on the tenured level and then that's it.

Of course, the implications of this are going to be that we're going to have a rotating population of junior faculty. Now this is not really a factor of the times and it's not unique. There are other places, well, where I came from, Princeton, for instance, where this was par for the course. One guy in seven about did get tenure, precisely because they were locked up on the top. You see, the problem in Middlebury which is very critical is that everybody's forty years old, you know 37 to 43. And if we tenure-up too fast, you see, the people now that we're tenuring may be, say, somewhat younger than that, but not a great deal younger than that. The College will get in a life cycle and all those people will tend to get old together. Then, what you're going to discover, is you've got a nice, sort of elderly, grey-haired faculty, with no room for young blood. So that's what we've got to be careful about.

Let me say one more thing. Essentially what this means is that we have always pretty much tended to go on the assumption if a guy was a good scholar and a good teacher, he would get tenure. We're now in the position where we're going to have to say in certain cases, this guy is a fine teacher and a fine scholar, but there's no room in the structure. We can't hold him. Then, of course, one might well ask, well, isn't that ludicrous, in that case maybe you want a young guy, and you can see that he's better than some of the people that are tenured.. but that's just the way the cookie crumbles. That's the situation. There's nothing you can do about it.

THE CAMPUS: There aren't any other plans to do something about the way tenured faculty tend to get stagnant? Maybe good faculty will improve that situation somewhat?

TURNER: Well, yesterday's good faculty is today's stagnant faculty. I mean, you look around at other people and ask, are they going to be vital in 15 years? Or, indeed, you look at yourself and say, will I be vital in 15 years? Well, of course, the great hope is that you and all the other people will be, but you know damn well in the law of percentages that some of you won't be. Now, this is what I mean in the way tenure ill serves the profession. You see, we always make the assumption that today we wouldn't make mistakes tenuring people. But I'm fully convinced that with our best possible judgement today, some people will, in the course of events, slow down. An there you are.

THE CAMPUS: Then there's really no solution to the problem?

TURNER: Not as long as there's tenure. I mean, obviously, the harder look you give, the better, probably, your chances are.

THE CAMPUS: Then the College isn't planning to do anything in terms of modifying the tenure program as a structure?

TURNER: I really wouldn't see what. You see, it's so incredibly bigger than we are. If Harvard or Yale, for instance, were to cast off tenure, or say, a consortium or powerful schools were to cast off tenure, that would be the ball game. Tenure would be gone What might well replace it, probably not at Middlebury but at big schools, would be a union. And that's a danger. I wouldn't foresee that kind of thing happening at Middlebury, not because of any virtue Middlebury possesses, but because Middlebury and schools like it are small.

THE CAMPUS: Last year at one time you were talking about the direction of the College. You mentioned something about the College trying a little hard to be a little Ivy League College, and that we should instead decide in what areas we really wanted to become best, taking of the College, and prune off some other areas. I wondered if you still see the direction of the College in that way? How has it changed?

TURNER: Yeah. Again, this is a question to some extent of tenure. The idea of pruning off areas is a very, very difficult one. I mean, if you're really talking about making a decision that you will give up a department or departments, that's really a tough type of a decision, very hard, I think, to get any faculty to agree to, and usually compromised by the fact that you have tenured people there.

As to deciding where we're going, I think we've got a tremendous challenge and I don't think we've started, really, on it. I mean, the discussions in EPC this year don't really seem to me To have gotten on with the sort of thing that was in the EPC document of last year. We're really not into that; what might be our Freshman Program, and hence what might be our new direction.

I still do feel that we're a conglomeration of twenty odd departments, each one of which is more, to a greater or lesser extent, modelled on a university-type department. And, I think if we stay this way, we're going to go down in comparison to universities, and we've got to shake it. But I think it's unclear at this point how we are going to shake it, what directions we're going to move. And it's a real tribute to tradition, then, and ingrown habits, that we're having so much trouble talking about it.

THE CAMPUS: who do you think is going to decide this? The EPC seems pretty incapable of handling such questions.

TURNER: Well, I think this is always a good question in a college, who decides anything really important. It is not a thing that you will legislate, I'm convinced. If a college is going to change directions, it will come really out of the will of the faculty. You know, if there is a significant conglomeration of guys and-or gals who say we have had it in operating in this mode, and we're going to try experimentally a new mode, and that seems good, than I think it will happen. But I don't think anybody's going to pass any documents. You've got the same students and the same faculty and they are going to do what they want to do.

So, the hopeful signs I would look for are not EPC legislation or proposed legislation, not Faculty legislation. What I would look for are interesting and new courses and programs, maybe given in the course of the Winter Term, that begin, as it were, to pollute the curriculum as it now exists, because there's nothing like success, to coin a phrase, to engender success.

THE CAMPUS: This is probably an impossible question, and you don't have to answer it if you don't want to. What do you think the direction of the College is? How will it be changed in the future?

TURNER: Well, it is a very difficult question. It's very hard to answer right now because the mood for change this particular year is not the best. You know, the College is financially healthy, we have a balanced budget, we have reserves, we're looking forward to a decent future. And yet, there is certainly an air of stringency. We can't entertain as we might have even, say, three years ago, the idea of really expanding programs, expanding departments, new departments. It's going to be very, very hard to come by, and every time anyone has a bright idea, somebody over in the corner mentions money.

So I think we're in a period rght now that the very exciting, jazzy things that might be proposed are tending not to be proposed or to be kept very quiet. So what's going to happen, I think, and it's going to take a year or two, is that we have a faculty, the size remains constant- it hasn't increased in the last three years—we're going to settle down and live, I think, more with what we have, and hopefully really begin to look at ourselves, where we want to go.

Do we want to still be a liberal arts college in the country, with the tweed jacket, you know, pipe-smoking types, teaching a classical curriculum? That's one option.

Or we could, you know, freak out, go the experimental-college route, which I don't think would make any sense in terms of the sort of faculty we do have here.

Continued on page 13

LAZARUS DEPT. STORE
SKI JACKETS
in fact ALL winter jackets for the whole family!!
A shipment has just arrived! Including down-filled!
25% DISCOUNT
(from already low, low prices)
ALL FAMOUS BRANDS
LAZARUS DEPT. STORE

MURRAY'S
BARBER SHOP
TWO
LIVELY BARBERS
BOTH QUITE GOOD
on MAIN STREET
We also carry sporting goods equip.

PETE'S
AUTO BODY
Insurance Estimates
Frame Work
New Haven Junction, Vt.
Shop: 453-2878 Home: 877-3464

JE-MEL WOOD PRODUCTS
ROUTE 100 • GRANVILLE, VERMONT 05747
TEL. 802 767-8968
NOW FEATURING: Cowhide, Deerskin and Shearling Lamb garment leather.
2000 prs. Moc 2000 prs. Moccasins &
After-Ski boots in stock
Finished & Unfinished bowls at Factory prices.
OPEN EVERY DAY

Quiet Desperation: Poverty in Addison County

by Richard Rogers

This article shall examine the problem of poverty in Addison County, and what is--and what is not--being done. There are two kinds of poverty: cultural deprivation and economic difficulties. There are federal, state, local, and Middlebury student programs working on both branches of the poverty question.

Mrs. Judy O'Brien, wife of Dean O'Brien, is a member of the Addison County Community Action Group. As the name implies, this committee strives to promote community action against poverty in Addison County. ACCAG works closely with the local branch of the Office of Economic Opportunity, which is headed by John Graham.

Although the town of Middlebury itself is rather well off, Mrs. O'Brien explained, the primary problem is found in the rural parts of Addison County. Approximately four hundred families are in "hard core" poverty, meaning that their economic situation is especially difficult. While Addison County has fewer poor than some other Vermont counties in total number of people, the general standard of living for these four hundred families is considerably lower than that of the average Vermont poor family.

These four hundred families, or sixteen hundred people as Mrs. O'Brien estimates (although many of these poor families are very large), are defined as poor by OEO guideline 6004-1b. According to this, a family of four living on a farm is poor if the total family income is $3200 or less. A family of this size not living on a farm can make up to $3800 and still be poor. A farm family of seven can make $4700: a non-farm family of seven can make $5600. Many local families are barely over these income levels, but because they are even slightly over them they are not regarded as being poor. Only the economic aspects of poverty have been mentioned: the results of the cultural deprivation of these people cannot be measured statistically, although they are perhaps far more significant.

ACCAG is composed half of members of these poor families and half of local people. This system not only brings the reality of the 'poverty experience' to the other persons in ACCAG, but helps to establish leadership ability and determination among the poor members of the group. Effective action by the poor themselves has always been rare, and ACCAG hopes to stimulate it.

The total budget of the group is three thousand dollars. Two thousand of this comes from the United Fund: the other thousand is raised by the group members, with the most generous donors being local churches and a few concerned individuals. No federal funds are available, and the college extends no aid. College involvement would be particularly desirable, stressed Mrs. O'Brien.

Although the College is one of the wealthiest and largest organizations in the area, it has yet to recognize or to try to meet its community responsibilities. What good it has done, such as keeping the economy of the town of Middlebury going, has been mostly a matter of chance. A program of vigorous involvement, such as exists at Bennington College, is needed. At present, even in such matters as employment, the college does not help out the poor. There are a number of non-academic jobs on campus, but the college makes no effort to reserve any of them for the poor, although occasionally the college will cooperate with the OEO and take a poor person.

College employment of the poor is hindered because often the poor person lacks the needed skills for a job, and has had little work experience. Since more qualified people can usually be found, especially at present with the number of unemployed people, the college gives the poor person any special consideration. Even if more poor were hired, this would be no panacea, as the non-academic employees of most colleges are usually paid poorly. (The Comptroller refused to disclose how Middlebury non-academic employee salaries compare to those offered by other colleges and the competitive market.

ACCAG finds scant aid from organizations other than those few mentioned. Mrs. O'Brien commented on the Vermont work ethic, which condemns "handouts!". State concern over rising welfare costs and references to the "welfare dole" helped Winston Prouty defeat Phillip Hoff in the Senatorial contest this fall. However, mentions John Graham, two-thirds of the Addison County poor are not on welfare. The state government has yet to turn a receptive ear to the poor:

Continued on page 14

Turner Interview. . .

Continued from page 12

And so, probably what we're talking about may not be dramatic adjustments. I don't know, but again, I say, I think we're remiss. These questions aren't at all advanced in our thinking. An awful lot of people are pretty pleased with what we're now doing.

THE CAMPUS: Will the adjustments be financial?

TURNER: Well, to go back to that other thing. I don't think you're going to see considerable financial adjustments, in that once you've taken care of paying for all things you've paid for, you've used up well over 90 per cent of the budget. You know, heat, mortgages, food, rooms, salaries, benefits, all of that. It's quite depressing when you look at it that way. I mean you know, you have a budget of nine million dollars, to use a round figure, and you naturally would assume, by reallocating priorities, you might, say, have a couple million to play with. That just is not the case.

THE CAMPUS: Specifically, what departments are going to be losing people next year or in the future?

TURNER: First of all, politically I wouldn't answer the question. But I can also say that honestly I couldn't answer the question. Certainly a consideration is, is it possible with the dropping of the distribution requirements we have sort of a time lag? I think it's just possible that shifted enrollment patterns may begin to show up next year. I don't know. But that's a possibility.

You don't want to have departments where guys are dying and everyone's teaching 150 students and they don't have any time for their departmentals. Now, from time to time, that has raised its head as a spectre. You know, I think sociology, for instance, was having a rough time last year, and they held pretty much back on their enrollments this year, and next year they'll have another person. There always seems to be a kind of conservative time-lag between the problem and doing something about it. I don't think we're really in bad shape.

THE CAMPUS: Is the College cutting back next year in terms of overall staff?

TURNER: No, staying the same.

THE CAMPUS: Is it cutting back in any departments?

TURNER: There will be one fewer in psycology, but that's just a circumstance of staffing next year. That doesn't, you know, have anything to do with any judgement that's been made about the size of psycology. In other words, that doesn't mean from now on there will be one fewer at all. Every year you have certain variation because of various factors. Something may go up one, down one. So, in other words, next year the are no changes that any significance should really be attached to, at all.

THE CAMPUS: Are there any other changes though?

TURNER: Changes, no. There's a replacement in German, and there's a replacement in English. It's that sort of thing. It's basically replacement of people on leave.

THE CAMPUS: But there aren't going to be any more, or any less, people in departments?

TURNER: No. I think the best thing to say is that, with the exception of a couple of minor details, it's absolute stability.

Meredith. . .

Continued from Page 9

help what he dreams."

Human failure invades many of Meredith's poems. Anger and guilt were a part of "Efforted Speech," a poem about a man who was mugged by a teen-aged boy. The phrases in this poem pointed out more strongly than anything else the conflict between Meredith's reading and his poetry. Again, it was perhaps a subtlety lost upon the listener that forces this opinion. Speaking in the same monotone, Meredith read phrases like "bold with adrenalin," and the "rasp of his shaking voice." The poem was well-written, and the reading seemed to be responsible for its unenthusiastic reception by an audience largely unacquainted with the poet's works.

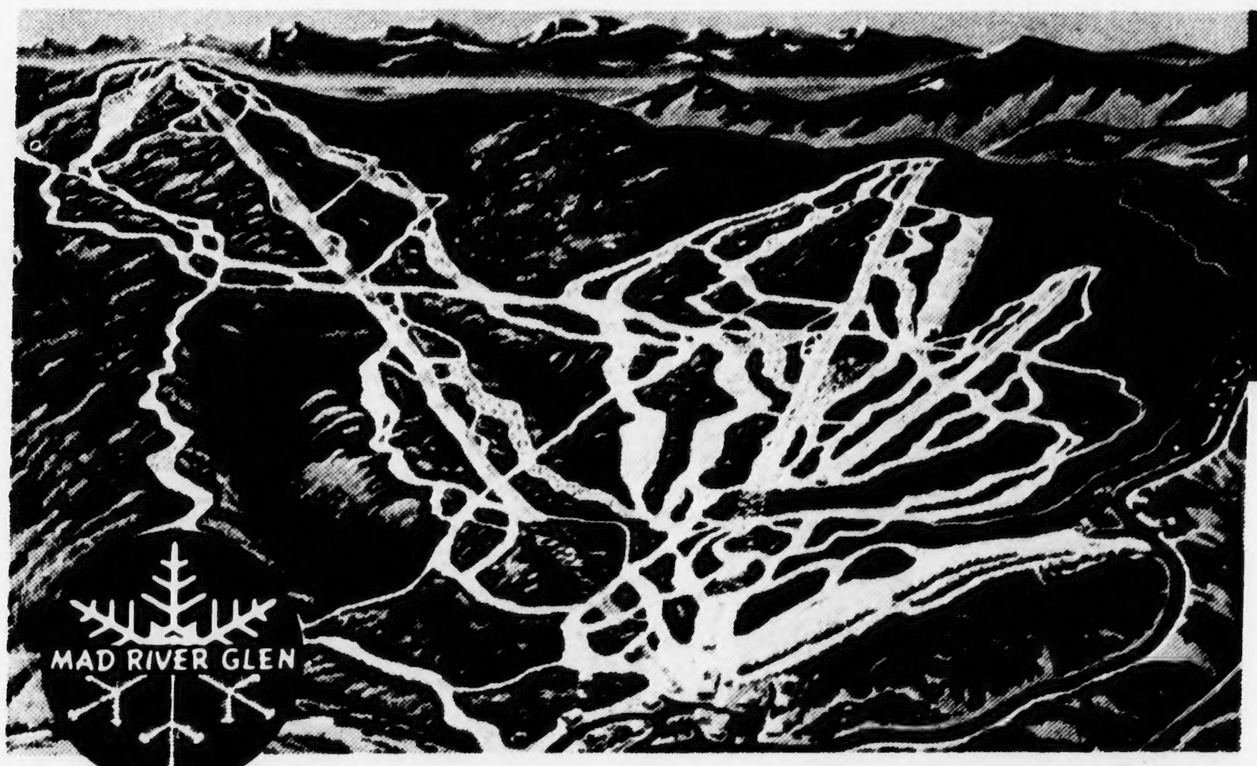
Turning to education as his setting, Meredith read two poems reflecting his own experiences in the classroom, "His Students" and "Fledglings." In the latter, utilizing the idea of flight as the final realization, the grasping of knowledge, Meredith wrote of his students as "children hovering on the verge of man and woman." He effectively describes the inability of the class to grasp his point, the realization finally achieved by two students in the class, and the subsequent "flight" of the entire class, the "fledglings." Meredith's message was clear, and the room full of educators and students thoroughly enjoyed both poems.

The final poem of the anthology presented was "A Mild-spoken Citizen Finally Writes to the White House." The poet's words plead his case, "Don't be afraid to listen to what may change you." Indicative of the humility that Meredith conveyed in his appearance was his line, "A man's mistakes ... are a worse self he consents to be." The poet's admonition to the President is humbling and reverent--"God change the President rather than God bless the President."-- and at the same time, powerful and definitive.

William Meredith writes poetry that can be effectual. It is unfortunate that Meredith's reading blocked the way to some of the poems presented. If his style is his subtlety, its effectiveness fell short before his audience, most of whom were largely unfamiliar with his works. Even his reading could not stifle the effectiveness of many of his poems. He is a teacher. He is a poet. William Meredith has certainly escaped the "impossible impasse."

ROCK QUIZ ANSWERS

1.c 2.b 3.a 4.a 5.a 6.a 7.d 8.b 9.c



"MOST LOVABLE SKI AREA IN THE UNITED STATES IN DAILY OPERATION" SKI MAGAZINE NATIONAL SURVEY

Ski Mad River's MINI-AREA within an area

Unique "Birdland" has its own 5 trails, chair lifts and 3 other lifts, on mid-mountain. The base one-third the way up — the top one-third below the ridge. You'll get fast, yet well-controlled descent. It's enthusiastically approved by skiers of all skills!

A Particular Place for Particular Skiers...

Exciting skiing for all skills. Complete variety in steepness and difficulty, from the Chute and Fall line, among New England's steepest to gentle Vixen. Ski the Mini-Area within our area! Headquarters of 9 leading Ski Clubs. Special Ski Week rates. Write: Folder. Information.

MAD RIVER GLEN SKI AREA

Waitsfield, Vermont • Routes 100 and 17

THE PINE ROOM

- a long time favorite in Middlebury

- open 6 evenings per week

Middlebury Inn and MOTEL

Vermont Poverty. . .

Continued from page 13

since their plight is not widely publicized, and the poor are not politically motivated for the most part, they present no threat at the polls and so can easily be ignored.

One of the most salient features about local poverty, said Arnold McKinney, the coordinator for the student poverty-connected programs, is the housing shortage. He explained that the large number of students who live off-campus make it very difficult for the poor to find lodging. Local landlords tend to divide and subdivide their apartments as much as possible, so as to fit in the greatest number of students. Furthermore, they raise prices inordinately, since many students are rather affluent and can afford the inflated prices. One Middlebury girl pays $150 a month for a small apartment, all utilities costing extra, and she had to sign a written promise of residence for one year before she could move in. The poor families, many of which are large, cannot maintain family unity or decent living conditions in such small quarters, nor can they afford them.

Some action has been taken on this problem. Last year the Student Senate passed a resolution restricting off-campus living, and the college has been less permissive in this area lately. Still, no solution has been discovered. ACCAG had a committee investigating ways to encourage good housing for low-income families, but it accomplished little. At present a non-profit housing corporation is being formed. It is eligible for federal funds, but the lack of money in the cutback government programs in these areas has severely hindered any action along these lines. At present many families are living in substandard housing. John Graham told of people living in barns for the winter, and houses and apartments without running water, heat, indoor toilets, light, and other such luxuries. One local woman melts snow on her stove for washing and drinking water. In the summer some people go five to six miles for water-- to the nearest brook--and then carry it back to their homes.

When the poor try to get loans to improve their houses, even such agencies as the Farmers' Home Administration, traditionally oriented toward helping the poor, considers them bad credit risks and refuses to make the loans. Mr. Graham claimed that the college had two houses--one in which the Total Involvement group had lived last summer, and a former sorority building--which are vacant and unused, but which have not been opened for the poor.

With the current national economic situation, says Mr. Graham, there are no jobs to be found for the poor. The unemployment has affected them most strongly. Due to the lack of jobs, those few families on welfare have not been gotten off of it as quickly as had been hoped. Moreover, many of the jobs in which the poor had been working (those who were able to get them) in better days were menial and not covered by unemployment compensation. The Comptroller revealed that the non-academic jobs at Middlebury do not have such compensation either. The loss of these jobs meant a complete cut-off of income for these poor families.

Another serious problem of the poor is the absence of any kind of medical care--which is prohibitively expensive. Also of concern is the astronomical birth rate among poor families, which is true for many of the low-income nations and low income groups about the world. There is a local Planned Parenthood clinic, partially financed by an OEO grant, which tries to reduce the birth rate.

A serious handicap in the OEO work is the lack of funds. Most of the meager funds of the OEO go to the cities, where the explosive incidents occur. Since the rural poor are not heard from as loudly, they are neglected.

An example of an OEO service was in the room next to Mr. Graham's office, where there was a collection of old clothes, dusty scarred furniture, and unwanted toys. These had been obtained from churches and individual contributors. To the poor they would be new clothes, new furniture, and the luxury of a train or doll. There are also food services: Blossom's Restaurant, managed by the OEO, gives the profits to poverty agencies.

In the field of educational services, Middlebury College students are almost the sole forces at work. Nevertheless, says Mrs. O'Brien, the student contribution in terms of services and interest could be vastly increased, and the results could be even more significant than at present.

The largest student organization concerned with poverty is Forum, which is run by Donna Myers. Miss Myers estimates that at least three hundred students are working for Forum. This figure, however, includes those who do jobs such as driving, which are essential but which do not benefit the poor directly.

Some of the many Forum programs have been the supervision of the school enrichment program, which aims at enriching and supplementing the cultural life in many of the one-room schoolhouses in Addison County and the rest of the state; the Brandon Training Center for the mentally retarded; the New Haven School for slow learners; the twice-a-year blood drive (which, says Miss Myers, was quite successful this fall), and many other programs. Forum cooperates with the Addison County Counseling Service, which supervises the Big Brother-Big Sister program in which Mrs. Peggy Carey, wife of Dean Carey, is involved. In addition, many individuals in Forum give tutorial help on their own, and present cultural events in town. The basic idea of Forum is to make the talents and energies of the college community available to the town.

Miss Myers compares the atmosphere of Middlebury and Addison County to that of a ghetto in terms of cultural deprivation. Accordingly, there are plans to expand the program: this year Miss Myers hopes to help with the local 4-H club. Plans for next year include assistance with the community recreation center and the Day Care Center.

Funds for Forum are allocated by the College Council, which generally gives it about five or six hundred dollars. Forum traditionally holds a dance in the spring, although it may not be held this year. The Addison County Counseling Service gives additional aid to the school enrichment program. The administration of Middlebury College gives moral support. The gains so far have been insufficient to solve the problems with which Forum deals, although some headway has been made.

Another active organization is the tutorial program, run by David Klimczak. It was started last year and had ninety people: there are now about fifty. It seems that many people were reluctant to continue their involvement when instant solutions were not forthcoming. However, says Mr. Klimczak, there are no signs that any of the programs failed.

Efforts have been made to interest local people in the program, but none have responded. The tutorial program offers both tutorial help (assisting the child in his schoolwork and keeping him in school) and cultural enrichment (offering personal friendship and overcoming the sense of isolation which many of these children have). The college offers no assistance. Mr. Klimczak gave special attention to the need of a VW bus for transportation, for which the college has given no money.

Mr. Klimczak believes that what victories have been made have been isolated cases: little change has been made on the whole. The home environment, he says, detracts from the usefulness of the lessons of the tutors, although these are not given in the home. The effect of the overcrowding, the distractions, and the occasional emotional problems induced by poverty are too great for the value of the lessons to be fully realized: they are submerged in the reality that surrounds the child when he returns home.

The Day Care Center is headed by Chris Gault, who is not a student. Many students and some faculty wives participate in this. The Day Care exists for the benefit of the Middlebury mothers who need to work but who have little children for whom they cannot afford a babysitter. These children are brought to the Day Care Center and cared for while the mothers are thus freed to work. The staff of the Day Care Center gives attention both to the physical well-being and to the educational surroundings of the children in their care. The amount that people pay for this service is proportional to their income: poor people pay nothing.

The local poor, who never before got any "breaks" from the community, were at first suspicious of the program. Now, when they see their children getting proper medical, dental, and nutritional care, they are more enthusiastic. A major problem still exists for them, however: many of the poor, who live far from Middlebury, have no means of transportation to get here. Mrs. O'Brien mentioned that this was a problem common to most of the local poor. As a result, the Day Care Center is not operating to full capacity, and many of the most needy children are not able to participate in the program.

Miss Gault regards the Day Care Center as being very necessary, and wishes that it had been founded much sooner. She hopes to extend the program through the Youth Corps. There is a funding problem; the town does grant some money, and the state and federal governments provide most of the funds. It is unknown whether the College administration gives any moral support: they give no other kind.

The Addison County Neighborhood Youth Corps is headed by Krate Sullivan. This group is involved with those children who see the educational process as so irrelevant to their lives, and who are so hampered by their family situation, that they have dropped out of school. Under this program, these teenagers work half-a-day, for the regular work week, for a non-profit organization. Their wages are paid by the Department of Labor. They also receive instruction at night school from Middlebury College students. This training is geared towards helping them pass the high school equivalency tests. Eventually the teenagers are supposed to take over these jobs at which they have worked. More people ought to be accepted into the program, says Miss Sullivan, but the government has not extended enough funds. There is also an urgent need for a full-time worker.

The tutors in this program regularly go to the homes of the children. Miss Sullivan reports that families of nine or eleven are no rarity. The parents are generally very glad that the Middlebury students are helping.

This is the condition of poverty in Addison County: on the federal level, well-meaning but inadequate programs. (There are many others than those which have been mentioned, but their effectiveness is necessarily limited.) On the state level, and on the local level, there are reluctant grants of a few dollars and the thought that the poor would be best off if left alone. On the college administration and faculty level, as well as for most of the Middlebury College students, there is a shutting of the eyes, the ears, and the hearts. Too many of us pretend that if we refuse to acknowledge the problem, it will disappear. Most knowledgeable observors, however, doubt this.

Meanwhile, the poor stay unemployed, overcrowded, subject to every kind of depravity, and the desperation grows. The college on the hill has become a bastion of self-indulgence and isolation from the world as the Vermont nightfall shuts us off from the torments of those who are less fortunate. Yet we do nothing.

If the college administration is doing nothing to relieve the problems of poverty, the faculty does little more. There are at present two professors involved in community work. Professor Vincent Malmstrom of the Geography Department helped found the Middlebury Planning Commission last year, which provides a central direction for the growth of Middlebury town.

Professor John Craven of the Economics Department works with OEO, on the financial advisory board. This helps the poor to decide how best to make use of what resources they have, as well as assisting those people who become overextended in credit. This board is composed of local businessmen and federal representatives. Mr. Craven maintained that the idea of a War on Poverty must be that of a sustained and inventive campaign, willing to experiment with the methods used.

EAT YER HEART OUT!

TONY'S PIZZA

OPEN
Sun-Fri 5pm - 1am
Sat. 12 noon - 1am

388-7401 Ask For Stan

SUMMER EUROPE

$199

Round trip on Boeing 707 Jet

June 4 - Aug. 31 N.Y./Amsterdam r/t

Open ONLY to Middlebury Students and Educational Staff

Call: Middlebury European Flights (7-9pm)

388-9331

or Contact Kris Lazarus, Box C1193

* price based on 40 seats

SEVERANCE'S CITGO STATION

Citgo Products
Brunswick Tires
Exide Batteries

44

North Pleasant St.
Middlebury
Phone - 388-2067

Follow the sign of the

HAPPY BAKER

to the

BAKERY LANE FOOD SHOP

11 WASHINGTON ST.

across from A & P Plaza

FRESH, DELICIOUS BAKED GOODS

Future Shock. . .

Continued from page 8

Transcience is the new 'temporariness' in everyday life. Transcience will cause the end of bureaucracy as we know it today because the constantly moving society will form what Toffler refers to as an "ad-hocracy. Toffler's proof for his agrument is tempting, and we'd like to be able to accept it, but from a present point of view it does not appear that bureaucracy is being altered, rather it continues to swell.

"We are creating a new society. Not a change society, sums up the concept of novelty. Novelty will force society away from uniformity. Old rules won't apply any more as novelty ill herald in fractured families, new values and outlooks on marriage, birth and on inter-family and inter-family and inter-personal relationships. Novelty is easier to accept than transcience. We already see concrete examples of increasing novelty in society.

Diversity produces the unique super-industrial dilemma of over-choice. According to Toffler, with a society characterized by diversity, the fantasy that future men will be automatons or robots is just that, a fantasy. In fact the possibilities for individualality are so enormous, that Toffler feels we should look forward to the super-industrial revolution rather than devise means to postpone it. I tend to agree. Certain segments of the Left would not agree but it seems to me that individuality is prospering in America and will continue to do so. Groups that insist they speak for the 'people' do more damage to maintaining the individuality they seem to crave for than the government which the groups insist is taking it away.

The strategy for social futurism that Toffler reveals in his last unit in "Future Shock" is his own thesis for a Brave New World. He envisions 'half-way houses,' which could help to acclimate people as they enter the super-industrial society; he foresees the possibility of enclaves of the past and of the future. In the enclaves of the past, there would be communities where transcience, novelty and diversity would be deliberately limited. The enclaves of the future would do the opposite, providing for those who are interested, the change to live the future.

The educational system is a past-oriented system. The educationally system has to reverse itself and become future oriented with curriculum and training being based on well thought out conceptions of contemporary and future needs. Basically, "education must shift into the future tense." This point of view, while not original to Toffler, is vital to maintaining a firm grip on the present.

Toffler has proposals such as a technology ombudsmen, provision for social indicators, a Council of Social Advisors, anticipatory democracy which he feels will provide for a "dramatic reassessment of the directions of change by the people themselves." It is possible that many people after finishing "Future Shock" will question whether Toffler's solutions aren't a bit naive. In his introduction, Toffler admits this possibility, but he says it certainly is naive to believe we can continue along the lines we are progressing now without a massive infusion of future shock. Other people will be a little perplexed at Toffler's almost total exclusion of ecology and environmental problems, an omission which seems large considering the author is writing during a wave of great ecological concern.

On particularly good observation of Toffler's is that the Keynesian economists and many elements of American society that are clamoring for change, particularly the New Left, do not fit in with the image of social futurism. Marx and Keynes are past oriented, suited for answers to the industrial society, but valueless in the super-industrial society. Oddly enough it seems the New Right with its doctrine of libertarianism is more suited to social future planning. For those who yearn to 'go back to the land,' and there are many as evidenced by the large numbers in America now involved in communal living, Toffler feels his super-industrial society does not necessarily conflict with this idea, and probably would make it more possible for more people.

"Future Shock" is a kick in the pants. That is if it's given the chance to say its piece before being dismissed as crap. It should be required reading for those who feel they want to be part of what is coming. Toffler does not equivocate, he is sure the super-industrial society is coming. He wrote "Future Shock" to make sure that it doesn't have to be whether we like it or not. His insights into the malaises of society today and his constructive ideas for future planning make "Future Shock" a work of far-reaching value and importance. Mostly is shows us, as Toffler says, that "one needs imagination to confront a revolution."

Town Water. . .

Continued from page 7

No action has been taken concerning the manganese concentration because it exceeds only the recommended and not the mandatory safety standards and its effect is negligible.

Mr. Crawford indicated that the "poor chemical quality" is a result of some iron in the water giving it a hard taste. This not uncommon effect could only be eliminated by an expensive water treatment plant, and present conditions do not necessitate the building of such a plant at the present time. As Mr. Crawford said, "We have to put everything on a priority scale."

Presently, priority is being given to a study designed to expand Middlebury's water supply facilities. At the moment there are two sources of water for the town - Bristal Notch and Palmer Springs. The latter, south of town on Route 116, is the more important of the two. There are plans to lay in a new pipe from Palmer Springs and to improve the pumping process, thus bringing in more water more efficiently. Also, an elevated water tower will be built to supplement the reservoir at Chipman Hill. Finally, water will be brought in from a new source in the vicinity of East Middlebury.

This three-fold development project, now in the study and planning stage, has yet to be approved by the citizens of Middlebury. Such approval, in stages or all at once, will be sought later in the year when a bond issue will be voted on.

Winter Series. . .Topology

by Kathy Conant

Friday afternoon, January 15, Professor Michael Olinick, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, presented a lecture on topology, entitled "A Near-sighted Fly Looks at the Universe." The enjoyment one received from the lecture was directly proportional to one's mathematical inclination. As Professor Olinick explained, topology is one of the more abstract, and, as became evident during the lecture, one of the more useless bodies of mathematical knowledge. If one is the sort who finds mathematical abstractions intellectually stimulating, then Professor Olinick's lecture was made to order. If one is the sort who does not particularly care for mathematics in general, then one would have found the lecture boring and irrelevant.

Now, the townspeople found it amusing to attempt to cross each bridge, starting on the mainland, without retracing their steps over any bridge, and end up on the mainland again. After a couple of centuries of this sport, the clever townspeople realized that this was impossible. Apparently, this problem of the seven bridges is the only practical application topology has, as topology offers an answer to the problem. However, the answer topology offers is that the problem is impossible, which the townspeople already knew. This, from a practical viewpoint, topology is not too useful.

Professor Olinick began by explaining a problem which concerned the townspeople in a small Russian village. Next to the village were two rivers which intersected such that a "T" was formed, as viewed from above. At the point where the waters intersected, there floated an island which was attached to the mainland by five bridges. The two rivers could also be crossed, as each sported its own bridge. Thus, the situation somewhat resembled the following sketch:

One application which Professor Olinick didn't mention is that topology is useful as a conversation piece. With a little background in topology, one can amaze one's friends with such esoteric statements as "Coffee cups are the same as doughnuts." This has a great shock effect, especially if one forgets to explain that one is speaking from a topological viewpoint, and that "same" means "topologically congruent." One can also become the life of the party by performing all sorts of magic tricks with a Mobius strip; a topological invention which does all sorts of neat things when cut on its center line, or cut in thirds, and so on. Thus, topological phenomena expressed out of context, both statements and demonstrations, are the fastest way to get oneself put away.

Momentarily changing to a semi-serious frame of writing, topology is a science (?) which studies distortion. The idea is to take an object, make it out of rubber, and then twist, turn, bend, even mutilate it, take out all your aggressions on it, until it is distorted beyond recognition, and see what you come up with. The only restrictions are that two points not touching when the object is in its original shape, cannot be touching when the object is in its final shape and that an object cannot be cut, unless you promise to sew it back up again. Thus, for example, a line cannot be bent and joined to form a circle, and a circle cannot be cut to form a line. Outside of these restrictions, anything goes. This is why a topologist could conceivable drink his doughnut and eat his coffee cup, because topologically, a doughnut and a coffee cup are equivalent. A rubber doughnut can be distorted to look like a rubber coffee cup, and vice versa.

The near-sighted fly comes in at this point because if the fly is sitting on, say, a line, it cannot tell if it is sitting on a line or a circle. From very close up, a segment of a line looks the same as a segment of a circle. Similarly, if the fly is sitting on a piece of space, it cannot tell if it is sitting on a plane, a sphere, a doughnut, a two-holed doughnut, a three-holed doughnut, etc., as a piece of space looks the same to the near-sighted fly no matter what larger shape the piece of space possesses. Thus, the fly can never know what he is living on because topologically, all the above mentioned shapes are NOT equivalent. If the shapes were equivalent, the fly could say it was sitting on a sphere and be correct, even if it were really sitting on a doughnut.

Topology, as related to the near-sighted fly, is a mathematical subject with philosophical implications. Given our universe as viewed topologically, and replacing the "near-sighted fly" with "humans," one arrives at the thought that man can never know what his universe is as long as he remains on earth, just as the fly can never know whether his is on a line or a circle as long as he remains of the same segment.

Overall, Professor Olinick was worth listening to. Even if topology as the abstract and virtually useless science that it is doesn't interest you, you could have picked up some good parlor tricks. And if you're really clever, and happen to be male, you might have thought of telling your draft board psychiatrist that you have trouble distinguishing doughnuts from coffee cups and earn yourself a IV-F.

FREDERICK J. RUDER

HAND CRAFTED LEATHER ITEMS

No. 9 Mill St.
Across From
The Alibi

SIORE in 2 middlebur is having a sale jan·22-2
UP To 50% OFF
ON SELECTED ITEMS.

PREGNANT?
NEED HELP?

YOUR QUESTIONS ON
ABORTION
CAN ONLY BE FULLY ANSWERED BY PROFESSIONALS
CALL (215) 878-5800
24 hours 7 days
FOR TOTALLY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
Legal Abortions Without Delay

SKI SWEATERS

CHARLESTOWN MILL STORE
Rte. 7 South - Next to State Police
Open Daily 9 to 9 Sundays 10 to 5
BANK AMERICARD & MASTERCHARGE

These famous boots need no introduction.

LANGE

BUT A LANG SALE DOES

NOW AT SKIHAUS

$120	LANGE FLO STANDARDS	NOW $96
$145	LANGE FLO PRO	NOW $116
$175	LANGE FLO COMPETITION	NOW $140
$135	LANGE LADIES COMPETITE	NOW $108

Skihaus

the Ski Shop and Traditional Clothier

Main and Merchants Row
Middlebury, Vermont 05753
Area Code 802 388-4451, 388-7779 or 388-2823